ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERINGS
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,020—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th June.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.L.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.L.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs .575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier	13th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS.
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK.

FOR
FANCY GOODS.
SILVER AND GOLD
JEWELLERY.
ART METAL WORK,
NEW PATTERNS FROM THE BEST
LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CYCLING : LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE ISTHMIAN LIBRARY : A Series of Volumes dealing popularly with the whole range of Field Sports and Athletics.

Edited by B. Fletcher Robinson, and Illustrated by numerous Sketches and Photographs.

	Rs. a.
Vol II. THE COMPLETE CYCLIST. By A. C. Pemberton, "Belle" of the World, and Sizzy	3 12
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TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.
THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.
Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.

NEW WASHING TIES

CAMBRICS
MATTES
HAIR-CORDS
3 FOR RE. 1-4.

NEW SILK TIES

FOULARDS
BANDANNAS
FANCIES
3 FOR RS. 3-8.

DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRICKLY HEAT

HARMLESS REMEDIES.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT LOTION relieves The irritation. Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT POWDER MAKES the SKIN comfortable. As. 12.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE cools the BLOOD & cures the trouble. Re. 1 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3¾ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

ICE REFRIGERATORS.
ICE CHESTS.
TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR WITH CLOCK.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLE CASES.
BOYS' TRICYCLES.
TRIPARTITE TRAYS.
CHINA TETE-A-TETE.
CHOTA HAZRI SETS.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
PHOTO FRAMES.
PHOTO CASES.
ALBUMS.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.
GAMES.
TOYS.
DOG CHAIN COLLARS & MUZZLES.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
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BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.
COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
SEALSKIN HAND BAGS.
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SALT BOTTLES.
WALKING STICKS.
RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
LADIES' FANS.
SCENT VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
OPERA GLASSES.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS, FITTED.
HAND BAGS.
BRIEF BAGS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	* * ,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * ,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., } Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., { Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of		50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH,
PRECEDED BY A CONCERT,
BRANDON THOMAS'S
FARCICAL COMEDY,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH,
OUR GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETY AND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.
Box Plan SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open 8-30. Overture 9-30.
T. EMPSON, Business Manager,
for Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY f their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th June, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1896, at the rate of Rupees (60) Sixty per whole and Rupees (30) Thirty per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co., Agents,
The Sholapur S. and W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 8th June, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
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EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	„	21	0

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS,

From Rs. 12-8.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 110 OF 1897.

In the Matter of GULAM HUSEN AMERUDIN; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of ALLIBHAI MULLA HASANALLY, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Allibhoy Mulla Hasanally, was filed in this Honourable Court on the eighth day of June, instant, and whereas the said Gulam Husen Amerudin has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this ninth day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of June, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ „ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE BANK OF BENGAL
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A
4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT
RUPEES 1,00,00,000
(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),
REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)
FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A for 25 lakhs repayable at par after 5 years.
„ B „ 25 „ „ „ „ „ 10 „
„ C „ 25 „ „ „ „ „ 15 „
„ D „ 25 „ „ „ „ „ 20 „
100 lakhs.

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in 5 years Debentures.
„ „ „ 10 „ „
„ „ „ 15 „ „
„ „ „ 20 „ „

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 26th June......32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
„ 26th July......35 „
„ 26th August...30 „

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
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4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

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One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

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RASULKHANJI,
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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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This su ccessful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Conti nental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and othe s, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

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Reserve Fund.........................$ 6,500,000
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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
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NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranted Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	315
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	605
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	67
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,650
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
ity of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,150xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.37	550
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	720
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,650
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	545
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	1,270
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	750
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,550
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
ental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	395
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	935xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,950
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	155
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	325
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	400
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
enishunker Lukhmi-shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	122½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
ombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	50	1,225
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,135
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26-10
Gold Leaf	,, 26-11
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-5
Do. do. new	,, 26-3
Australia, bar Gold	,, 26-8
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-5
Sovereigns	,, 16-10
Do. Dragons	,, 16-9
Silver 17	,, 82
Do. 17½	,, 82-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 6-58m., 6-35a. Low water, 0-34m., 0-46a.
Tivoli Theatre, Willard Opera Company.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of London left the dock yesterday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 1,524, the daily avarage being 49, and the number of new admissions 419—Parsees 442, Hindus 435, Mahomedans 208, and Christians 439; while 53 children were vaccinated during the month.

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The Bombay Rifle Club will hold their prize-distribution and dance in the Town Hall on Friday evening next. The prizes will be distributed by Major E. F. Nicholson, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at 8-30 p.m., and dancing will commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

THE RECENT MASONIC CEREMONY.—We have received from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd copies of photographs taken on Saturday last, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Hall by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The photographs form a good souvenir of a very interesting occasion, and we have no doubt that they will be in good demand from Freemasons as well as from others present at the ceremony.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The weather is close for the past four or five days here, and the heat is unbearable. Water in wells has gone low. This intense heat is looked upon as a sign of the rain coming soon. On Sunday evening clouds banked up, giving the appearance of rain coming down, but the clouds after about half-an-hour dispersed.—Mr. S. D. Colabawalla has been employed as tutor to the Prince of Bilkha.—On Saturday morning, a fire occurred in Bhoiwada, but was speedily extinguished, and the damage done is nominal.

DARING ROBBERY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Hindu, wearing only a dhotur round his loins, entered the bedroom of a Bhatia merchant, named Toolsidass Ramji, residing at Mahim Bazaar Road, through the door which had been left open, and removed a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 120, from the neck of the complainant's wife. As the thief was removing the ornament, the woman awoke and raised an alarm. The thief made his escape through an open window, when he was joined by three other men, all of whom were pursued by two policemen, who had heard the alarm. The thieves managed to evade the policemen in the Mahim woods. The complainant on making an examination of the room discovered that seventeen silver pots, idols, etc., used for the purpose of worship, and valued at Rs. 154, had been stolen, besides the neck ornament.

STABBING AFFRAY AT MANDVIE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a Lohanna, named, Nursey Vassonji, aged thirty-five years, was stabbed with a penknife on his back below the right shoulder blade by one Cooverji Nanji, also a Lohanna, aged twenty-five years, who ran away, after inflicting a wound about one inch long and two inches deep. The complainant proceeded to a policeman on the Frere Road, and reported the matter to him. The policeman took complainant to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment and is in no immediate danger. From inquiries made by the police it appears that complainant and his assailant and another Lohanna were walking along the Manson Road, when a quarrel ensued amongst them over the sister of the assailant, who left her husband about two months ago and went to reside with complainant as his kept mistress. During the altercation, the accused took out of his pocket a penknife, which he used in his work, and stabbed complainant as stated above.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pascoal Enos Tusky, aged sixty-five years, a dealer in poultry, residing at Bandora. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, deceased left home with a basket and money to go to Thana to purchase some fowls. He went to the Sion station of the G. I. P. Railway, and there waited for the arrival of a train for Thana. At this time the down passenger trains were being shunted on the different sidings, in consequence of the derailment of a goods train at the Coorla station. About 11 o'clock, the deceased picked up his basket and attempted to cross the line from the down platform to the up platform at the Coorla end, when the up Coorla passenger train entered the station, and Pascoal was knocked down by the cow-catcher of the engine and was thrown on the outside of the up line. A European hospital assistant, who was at the station, examined the deceased, and ordered his removal to the hospital. He was placed into the guard's van, and brought down to Bombay, in charge of the Railway police. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to have sustained a contused wound about an inch and a-quarter long at the back of the head and a fracture of the bone in connection with it. He had also another contused wound about a quarter-of-an-inch long on the left side of the head, and was bleeding from the mouth. He had several abrasions on the left arm, left elbow joints, left thigh, and left ankle joint. He never rallied, and died a few hours after admission in the hospital. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull. Before he was knocked down, the driver of the engine seemed to have whistled, but the man did not appear to hear it, and hence the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.
CRICKET FIXTURES, 1897.

June 5 Saturday Scratch Match, Y M C A
12 Saturday I Eleven, B V Arty, Y M C A and II Eleven, Islam Gym II, Islam Gym
19 Saturday I Eleven, B V Rifles, Y M C A and II Eleven, Parel Gym, Y M C A
21 Monday (Jubilee Holiday) Govt Tele (Half day), Y M C A
22 Tuesday (Jubilee Holiday) Messrs Ralli Bros (Whole day), Y M C A
26 Saturday II Eleven, Govt Tele (Return), Y M C A and II Eleven, B V Rifles II, Y M C A
July 3 Saturday An Eleven, Elph College, Y M C A, and An Eleven, Municipal C C, Y M C A
10 Saturday I Eleven, Ordnance, Y M C A, and II Eleven, B B and C I Ry, Y M C A
17 Saturday I Eleven, Army and Navy Stores, Y M C A and II Eleven, Islam Gym, Islam Gym
24 Saturday I Eleven, Bombay Gym, Bom Gym and II Eleven, B B and C I Ry II, Y M C A
31 Saturday I Eleven, 21st Bombay Infy, Y M C A and II Eleven, Grant Med College, Y M C A
Aug. 7 Saturday I Eleven, Hindu Gym, Y M C A and II Eleven, Parel Gym (Return), Y M C A
12 Thursday (Holiday) I Eleven, Middlesex Regt (1 day) Y M C A, and II Eleven, Elp Coll (Half day) II, Y M C A
14 Saturday I Eleven, Bom Gym (Return), Bom Gym, and II Eleven, B V Rifles II (Ret), Y M C A
20—21 Friday and Saturday Presidency vs Parsees Bom Gym
28 Saturday I Eleven, Parsee Gym, Y M C A and II Eleven, Grant Med Col (Ret) Y M C A
31 and 1st Sept Tuesday (Holiday) and Wednesday I Eleven, Poona Gym, Poona Gym and II Eleven, (Aug 31) Open
Sept 4 Saturday I Eleven Hindu Gym (Ret), Hindu Gym and II Eleven, Elph Coll II (Ret), Y M C A
11 Saturday I Eleven, Mr Gagrat's Eleven, Y M C A and II Eleven, Independent C C, Y M C A
14 Tuesday (Parsi Holiday) I Eleven Elph Coll (Half day), Y M C A
18 Saturday I Eleven, Municipal C C (Ret), Y M C A and II Eleven, B B and C I Ry II, Y M C A
20 Monday (Parsi Holiday) Middlesex Regt (Half day) (Ret), Y M C A
25 Saturday I Eleven, B B and C I Ry, Y M C A and II Eleven Cathedral High School, Y M C A
Oct 2 Saturday I Eleven, Parsee Gymkhana (Ret), Parsee Gym and II Eleven, B V Artillery (Ret), Y M C A

THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 13 Sunday Noble C C
19 Saturday.........
20 Sunday Lord North-brook C C
26 Saturday Army and Navy C C
27 Sunday Islam Gymkhana
July 3 Saturday.........
4 Sunday Daivadnya C C
10 Saturday Ralli Brothers C C
11 Sunday Parsi Gymkhana
17 Saturday Bombay Gymkhana
18 Sunday Lord Ripon C C
24 Saturday Elphinstone College Gymkhana
25 Sunday Baronet C C
28 Wednesday } Poona Gymkhana [at Poona]
29 Thursday }
31 Saturday Victoria C C
Aug. 1 Sunday Persian C C
7 Saturday Y M C A C C
8 Sunday.........
12 Thursday Coconut day
14 Saturday Municipal C C
15 Sunday Elphinstone C C
20 Friday } Presidency vs Parsis at Bombay.
21 Saturday }
22 Sunday Daivadnya C C [return]
28 Saturday A and N C C [return]
29 Sunday John Bright C C
31 Tuesday Ganesh Chathurti
Sept. 4 Saturday Y M C A C C [return]
5 Sunday Independent C C
11 Saturday Municipal C C [return]
12 Sunday Noble C C [return]
16 Thursday }
17 Friday } Presidency vs Parsis [at Poona]
18 Saturday }
19 Sunday.........
25 Saturday.........
26 Sunday.........
Oct. 2 Saturday Ralli Brother's C C [return]
3 Sunday Baronet C C [return]

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE LATE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

ON last Saturday evening a public meeting of the Hindu community was held under the auspices of the Aryan Social Union, at Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL. B., addressed the meeting on the late "Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, his life and his deeds." Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J. P., who took the chair, said:—I thank you very much, gentlemen, for the honor you have accorded to me this evening by electing me as chairman. I accept the position with mingled feelings of pleasure and grief. You are aware, gentlemen, we have met here to-day together to perform our duty towards a conscientious, hard working, and useful public citizen, who has been so recently removed from among us by the cruel hand of death. This duty is to record the sad and unexpected death of our colleague, Mr. Javerilal, and to hear also a short account of his life and deeds from our well-known townsman, Mr. Chandavarkar. This account of his life and deeds will, I think, be very useful to those young gentlemen who aspire to achieve success. The late Mr. Javerilal devoted several years of his best life in carefully watching the interests of our country. In all matters, whether public or social, which came before us for discussion, Mr. Javerilal was ever ready to take a leading and active part. In all such questions he did not study them superficially, but like a scholar he devoted his best attention of all the pros. and cons. of such questions even in his advanced age with the gradual failing of the constitution. He was always ready to serve the public cause whenever his services were required. In short, a call of public duty was even uppermost in his mind. By the death of Mr. Javerilal the public has lost a most zealous and valuable citizen, and the gap produced by his death amongst the Gujarati-speaking Hindu community is very wide.

Gentlemen, I will ask Mr. Chandavarkar to give a short account of Mr. Javerilal's life. (Applause.)

Mr. Chandavarkar said:—Gentlemen,—I think that the chairman has rightly described the occasion as one which has brought us together with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. Pleasure because we all met here in honour of a gentleman who, I know, was recognised as one of the best of public men both by Government and the public, and whose life has left certain valuable lessons. Regret because that gentleman is now no more amongst us. He was a man, unassuming, modest, earnest, and illused, who devoted several years of his life, rather his whole life, to the service of the public, and died as he lived a student. Gentlemen, as soon as a man dies, the tendency amongst newspaper writers and the public is to mention what has been done by him, to give the date of his birth, to give the dates and years when he acquired some fame, to say what he wrote, what he spoke, and there they end. But it seems to me that it is necessary, if we were to learn from the life of a man, that we all should find out the soul of the man, and finding out the soul, we should not merely look at his actions, but also find out the characteristics and features of his life, which enable us to say that he was a public man because he was a good and great man in private life. No man can become great, no man deserve esteem and recognition of public, no man can be regarded as a true patriot, whose life as a private citizen is not good and praiseworthy. I have known Mr. Javerilal for several years, although during the last eleven or twelve years I had not frequent opportunities to be in his company. There was a time when we used to spend hours and hours together, we use to converse on literary and public subjects; then I used to learn lessons in politics from him. We used to go out for long walks, and when I heard that he passed away, the first feeling was one of the recollection of those hours that we spent together, taking long walks for the restoring of health and intellectual benefits. These were the years when I could spend at duties good many hours in Mr. Javerilal's company, but afterwards, when I had to attend to my profession, I could not enjoy his company as often as I used to do formerly. His first attributes were the simplicity and regularity of his life. It is said nowadays that having come into contact with civilized people, we are in danger of losing our simplicity of character. When I was in Madras, and delivered there a lecture on "Social ideas," a Christian gentleman, in moving a vote of thanks, advised the audience that we should remember that we must take up the Western customs, but need not give up the simplicity of character and life. (Applause.) But I am afraid that we are getting into the habit of approving such sentiments while we do not think over this question seriously. Some have a vague notion about it, but Mr. Javerilal was in many instances an illustration of simplicity of life. Nothing in his character impressed me more than this. That every morning he used to leave his bed very early, and then taking an early bath, and going through all the religious ceremonies, he used to go to his shastree for the study of Vedant's philosophy. During the time that I knew him he would regularly go through this. In spite of whatever business he had, he was regular in rising, regular in his religious duties, regular in going to his shastree or swami, and regular in devoting his morning hours in Vedants. I learn from a friend of mine, very well known to Mr. Javerilal, that he continued this up to the last moments of his life. Mr. Javerilal was very fond of the works by Butler, a book which, Mr. Gladstone says, ought to be read by every scholar, by every gentleman, who wants to be a great man and who wishes to be a politician. Gentlemen, though I did not agree with him in his religious and social opinions, though he was not liberal in his ideas about social customs, there was one thing which I valued most, and that was his genuineness.

Another thing which impressed me was his modesty and simplicity, and he was so unassuming in tone and conduct that we could not at first find out that he was a prominent public man. He sometimes underrated his abilities, and I will give an instance of it. When I was a student in the Elphinstone College, we heard he had been again appointed an examiner in Sanskrit for the First Art Examination. At that time names of examiners were not published. We asked the professor, and he said that either of the gentlemen, Messrs. Bhandarker, Telang, and Peterson, will be appointed. We asked another professor about this, and he said none of these, and we were curious to find who was that gentleman. We tried to guess, we tried to find out who were the gentlemen in the whole of Bombay Presidency that could be appointed as Sanskrit examiners. It did not occur to any of the students in any college that that gentleman was Mr. Javerilal; and the professor who enjoyed our difficulty said: "You mention names and I shall see." We mentioned a lot of names, but not his name, and after sufficiently enjoying our difficulty, he gave out the name of Mr. Javerilal. Then we got some notion about his habits and what he would ask. But he wrote a letter to the University that he could not accept the office, because he was not a competent examiner of students. The rejection of the offer seemed very curious to me, for any ambitious man would have eagerly closed with it, and there are some gentlemen who, in spite of their having a mere smattering of knowledge, would like to be appointed in any examination. Then when I formed a very intimate friendship with Mr. Javerilal, I asked him about the incident, and he said that he was not a Sanskrit scholar, and it would be an injustice to such persons as Peterson, Telang, and Bhandarkar. I said "We are very fond of Vedant Philosophy, and there were numbers of Hindus who know something of Sanskrit, and when they had selected you of their own accord you ought to have been guided by their advice." But he explained that he was not willing to take any work about which he did not feel he could not give them satisfaction. He was also very fond of Shakespeare, Burke, Milton, and such other famous authors, and he went very deep into the study of these books. Only five or six months ago before his death he told me that he had gone over the whole of Burke's "American Taxation," and it was a grand thing; the more he read the more he liked it. Mr. Javerilal was very punctual in everything. He wrote for the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, and many other newspapers, but if ever he promised to send in an article he was never known to fail in that.

Mr. Chandavarkar further said that Mr. Javerilal was a great man, because he was a simple man, great because he was a cultured man. We deplore his loss. Bombay will suffer very heavily. He is gone at a time when other good men have gone. But we shall be able to make up for the loss if the persons in whom the responsibility of this country falls are ever ready to come forward in times of emergencies, help the public and increase their welfare and happiness.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Soondernath D. Khote, seconded by Mr. Damoder G. Sukadwala, and supported by Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, M.A., LL.B., was passed *nem. con.*:—

"That this public meeting of the Hindu community, convened by the Aryan Social Union, desires to place on record its sense of great loss which this Presidency has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, a distinguished scholar, an eminent citizen, a man of light and leading, and a genuine friend of the people, and resolves that an expression of its sympathy be communicated to the bereaved family."

The meeting dissolved at 7-30. p.m. after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

DOWN to May 20 the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House amounted to £527,000. Among the sums received were:—From the borough of Thames, New Zealand (a goldmining township), and neighbourhood, £172 18s. 1d.; Nelson, New Zealand, £80. The remittances from New Zealand would have been greater but for a great mining calamity in the Colony. The call on the Colonist(had been kindly and heartily responded to and was an expression of the sympathy felt for their suffering fellow-subjects in India, who, they trusted, would appreciate the fraternal spirit in which their cause had been taken up.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentitensfrice whil the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HOW TO DIMINISH LITIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India have, I am glad to say, called for opinions from the local Authorities as to the best means of diminishing civil litigation in this country. The letter calling for this opinion is not before me, but I gather from what I have read in newspapers that the Government of India seem to be of opinion that litigation can best be diminished, first, by discouraging appeals from the decisions of the Courts of first instance to the District Court, and second, appeals to the High Court from those of the District Court; and, secondly, by curtailing the powers of revision now possessed by the High Court under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Under the existing law, section 540 of the Code, all decisions passed by Courts of first instance, except those in suits of the nature cognizable by the Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed rupees fifty, are appealable to the District Court. Almost all the devices in which appeals, first or second, are generally preferred are in suits for the recovery of immoveable property, or for a declaration of a right to it, or interest therein. Considering the fact that a great value is set by the people of this country upon hereditary immoveable property (watan), however insignificant it really were from a pecuniary point of view, and considering also the desirability of having the judicial work of the Subordinate Judges directly supervised by the District Judges, I am decidedly of opinion that the law which enables a party to appeal from such decrees must be allowed to remain undisturbed. But considering the higher percentage of rejected appeals on arguments on both sides than that of those that are confirmed, I should respectfully urge that the powers conferred on District Judges by section 551 of the Code, which empowers them to confirm the decree under appeal without sending notice to the respondent, if they see no sufficient reason to interfere with the decree, be exercised by them more strictly and with a less regard to the feelings of the parties concerned than they appear, from the very large number of appeals at present argued in the District Court, to have been exercised hitherto.

As the law now stands, section 581 of the Code, all decrees made in appeals by the District Court, except those in suits of the nature cognizable by the Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed rupees five hundred, are appealable to the High Court.

The lower Appellate Court in deciding appeals always goes into questions of facts as well as of law raised in pleadings. In a majority of cases, therefore, the party against whom the appeal is decided knows well, or has the means of knowing well, that the decision arrived at by the Appellate Court is sound and, therefore, is sure to be upheld by the High Court on second appeal, and still he prefers one to that court, either to try the fortune of the litigation, or to get the execution of the decree of the Lower Courts delayed as long as possible, or simply to harass his opponent by putting him to unnecessary expenses and annoyance. I believe that this is mostly the reason why the number of second appeals to the High Court has considerably increased, as the Government of India have rightly observed.

The injurious effects of such costly and prolonged litigation on the general condition and well-being of the people of this country can better be imagined than described here. Instances are not wanting in which families once in easy circumstances have been reduced to wretchedness owing to their being involved in costly and ruinous litigation. As I myself have often thought of bringing this matter to the notice of the Government of India, I was very much pleased to find that the subject had already engaged their attention.

In any humble opinion this prolonged and ruinous litigation is mainly due to the great facility which the present law on this subject affords to a party for making second appeals to the High Court. I think a change in the law to the following effect is the only effective way for putting an end to this evil. Let all the decrees passed in appeals by the lower Appellate Court be made final, unless the Court certifies an application by the party complaining of the decree that the case involves a substantial question of law or usage having the force of law and is, therefore, a fit one for second appeal to the High Court.

If the petitioner gets the certificate prayed for he can of course prefer a second appeal to the High Court as of right, but if he fails to get it he can move that Court in the exercise of their powers of revision under section 622 of the Code, which powers should not in any way be curtailed as the Government of India, I understand, intend doing.

It is an understood fact that the High Courts in India do not, as a rule, entertain such applications unless they are perfectly satisfied that there are sufficient reasons for interfering with the decrees of the Lower Courts. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that litigation will continue to increase by allowing a party to resort to this procedure for getting justice done to him.

This, I consider, is the only way for diminishing litigation without interfering with the rights of the parties.

There is, I think, another means which if approved of by the Government of India will, in my opinion, greatly reduce litigation throughout the country. It is but very seldom that suitors in this country commence litigation without previously professionally consulting a legal practitioner. The number of these practitioners has, of late, vastly increased and will still increase every year. Competition among these men is so keen that it has already gone beyond the limits to which healthy competition might be allowed to go. Many of them often encourage litigation, and undertake speculative business to the prejudice of ignorant suitors simply to get a living. I think such a state of things should not be allowed to continue. In my opinion the High Court ought to be legally authorized to impose a penalty upon a legal practitioner habitually found thus to misconduct himself. The Legal Practitioners' Act seems to be silent on this point.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, June 6. P. R. DESAI.

THE WORLD CYCLISTS AT LAHORE.

"THERE is the Mall, where everybody drives up and down in the cooling hours, eyeing everybody else with cold scorn. If you are a deputy assistant secretary or a deputy assistant commissioner it is different and you may get a nod. Unless you are an official and wear a monocle you cannot be invited to dinner." Our readers will be interested, not to say amused, to hear that the Mall here referred to is the Lahore Mall and it is Lahore's residents who spend their evenings driving up and down its dusty length, eyeing one another with cold scorn. The authority for this statement are the cycling journalists. One of them went to the Lahore Cathedral on a Sunday morning and writes about it in this strain:—"The sight of sights is on Sunday morning, when the colony goes to the Cathedral. Then is there a glorious contest in in gorgeous raiment among the ladies; there are magnificent barouches with magnificent horses, driven by men in startling colours, and with flunkies perched behind in more startling colours, 'a perfect Lord Mayor's Show of sumptuous silks, wooden dignity, and 'the odour of sanctity's eau-de-cologne.'" What evil has the wretched syce committed that he should thus be stigmatised as a flunkey! However, on the particular Sunday when the gentleman who penned this amazing screed, attended Divine Service with the only too evident object of obtaining a little "copy," the morning happened to be warm; the congregation small; white raiment was almost entirely worn by ladies, and omitting the L. G.'s carriage, magnificent barouches and magnificent horses were conspicuous by their absence. The present writer, who detected the cyclist at the Cathedral, made these notes at the time with the avowed object of checking the veracity of the cycling journalists; for but a few days previously they had endeavoured to thrill India with startling perils and hair-breadth escapes on their journey from Persia. Persons, who may read the strange adventures of the pedalling trio, will be well-advised to keep beside them a bucket of salt.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FROM a long and careful account of the campaign in Madagascar, which has been published by the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, we learn that the total loss of life during the operations amounted to 5,592 officers and men, being at the rate of 21·5 per cent. of the number engaged—26,009 officers and men. In Madagascar 4,600 died, at sea 554, and at home. from wounds or from disease contracted during the campaign, 347, while ninety-one were reported missing. Among the European troops the heaviest loss fell upon the 200th Infantry—1,018 officers and men—while in the Algerian Regiment the loss was 591; in the 40th Chasseurs 506, and the 30th Artillery 351; in the companies of Engineers 387, the 30th Squadron of Train 250, and the 30th Section of Infantry 104. The 13th Regiment of Marine Infantry lost 577; the 2nd Marine Artillery 148 and the Fleet 47. The native troops and coolies lost very heavily indeed—1,403 in all, the number of Kabyle and other porters who died having been 1,038. Our contemporary does not admit that these losses, compared with those in other operations, are in any way appalling, and maintains that the Majunga route was the best. It draws the lesson, however, that the extension of French influence inexorably calls for the creation of a special army, constituted of men trained in hot climates, with all its services complete.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

CHEATING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday heard the charge of cheating preferred against Gopal Chander Dutt, a Bengali Baboo, at the instance of the Standard Life Assurance Company, for cheating in respect of life policies of Rs. 1,600. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

Before the charge was proceeded with, Mr. Sealy informed the court that his instructions were that accused was suffering from epileptic fits, and that he had been rendered insane after the attack. He should now be sent to the police surgeon for examination, and if he was declared insane, that would be the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick observed that if all that the prosecution alleged was done in insanity, then accused's madness must be one of considerable method.

In answer to his Worship's query, Mr. Sealy replied that accused had been in the Lunatic Asylum at Calcutta in 1889.

Mr. Kirkpatrick considered it dangerous to hold that a person subject to epileptic fits could put forth that fact as a defence in a criminal proceeding. It would be very difficult for the defence to prove conclusively that accused was insane at the time when he was alleged to have committed the offence.

The magistrate declined to pass an order, directing accused's examination by the police surgeon.

The case for the prosecution was then opened. Mr. Kirkpatrick related the whole narrative, pointing out how the life policies from the Standard and the Oriental Life Assurance Companies were assigned by Sayed Fida Hussein to accused's wife. Sayed Fida was a healthy young man, and died under suspicious circumstances. He was under accused's treatment for three months and then died. However suspicious these circumstances might be the prosecution did not mind. What they charged him with was that when the usual proofs of deceased's demise was required by the Insurance Company, accused produced it in writing signing his name "Goverdhandas Dutt, L. M. and S." Accused was not an "L. M. and S.," nor was he a qualified medical man, and hence the charge.

Mr. F. A Prevost, secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company, was then called as a witness. He corroborated the statement made in his information, which has already appeared in these columns.

The matter stands adjourned.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirty-third annual general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, in the Fort premises, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. William Carter, the general manager, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report was taken as read:—

The directors have again the pleasing duty of submitting a favorable balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1897. The stock has been carefully taken in the usual manner, and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition by your general manager, Mr. William Carter. Having in mind the bad condition of trade in Bombay during the greater part of the past working year, due to well-known causes, the directors consider the results shown in this balance-sheet as eminently satisfactory, and the shareholders are to be congratulated on the continued prosperity of their property. The balance available your directors propose to dispose of as follows:—Byculla premises, to depreciation Rs. 2,729-13-4; Poona premises, depreciation Rs. 674-8-0; plant premises, depreciation Rs. 2,940-5-6; dividend Rs. 1,20,000-0-0; carry forward Rs. 3,645-0-7;—total Rs. 1,29,989-11-5. It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,344-10-10 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,645-0-7 to be carried forward. Mr. E. H. Elsworthy retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

The chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said the accounts spoke for themselves. Considering the period of disaster Bombay had passed through, it appeared that the manager and his assistants had worked very zealously in the interests of the company, and deserved their thanks.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ardesir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, the report and the audited accounts were accepted and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, seconded by Mr. Charles Vernon, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the past year was declared.

It was proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakim, seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, and carried, that Mr. E. H. Elsworthy be re-elected a director.

On the proposition of Mr. Hormusjee Cooverjee Mody, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cooper, Messrs. H. S. Symons and A. F. Ferguson were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Charles Vernon was entrusted with a proposition to the effect that a bonus of half-a-month's salary be distributed amongst such of the employes of the company as the manager might recommend and the directors sanction. Mr. Vernon said, in moving the proposition, that he thought that, in view of the extraordinary times of difficulty and danger they had passed through, during which the employes did their best to promote the interests of the shareholders, they had entitled themselves to a bonus of a month's salary, and he had much pleasure, therefore, in moving to that effect.

Mr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Cursetjee supported Mr. Vernon's motion for a bonus of a month's salary, which, he said, the employes fully deserved in the exceptional times Bombay had passed through.

The chairman said that, on behalf of the directors, he accepted the proposal with much pleasure without making it a precedent. He was glad the shareholders appreciated the zeal with which the employes had done their duty.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Cursetjee proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs, especially to their able and energetic general manager, Mr. Carter, to whose long experience the continued prosperity of the company was due, and who, to the speaker's knowledge, was always doing all he could to promote it.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakim, and carried with acclamation.

The chairman, on behalf of himself and co-directors, acknowledged thanks, remarking that it was very gratifying to see that the shareholders appreciated their work.

The proceedings then terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE GULAM HUSSEN AMIRUDIN.

Mr. Manker applied, on behalf of Alibhai Hasanali, that Gulam Hussen be adjudged an insolvent. In support of his application, the learned counsel read a petition filed by the creditor, in which it was stated that Gulam Hussen carried on business in machinery and sundry goods in Lohar chawl. He had incurred large debts, and in order to defeat the claims of his numerous creditors, had given fraudulent preference to one of them, Mr. Maher. Since the last fortnight, he had closed his place of business, and absconded from Bombay. His Lordship granted the application, and ordered the insolvent to file his schedule within a month.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJI.

Mr. Daver, on behalf of a creditor, moved that the examination of the insolvent be postponed for a fortnight. As Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, did not oppose, the postponement was granted.

THE AJRAMAL GOVINDJI JOSHI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, an extension of a fortnight was granted to the insolvent to file his schedule.

RE ARDESHIR NUSSERVANJI ANKLESHWARWALLA.

Mr. Manker moved that the matter be adjourned for three months. He stated that negotiations were being carried on for an amicable settlement between the parties, and the opposite side consented to a postponement. His Lordship granted the application.

RE EDULJI NUSSERWANJI SURTI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, but as a creditor opposed the application, his Lordship granted a protection order for a fortnight only, and, in the meanwhile, ordered the creditor to file his affidavit.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10.
Eve of Saint Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Hymns 112 and 431.
FRIDAY, JUNE 11.
Festival of Saint Barnabas.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 112, 315 and 299

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarrington Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·566	N	2	111·6	85·0	35	—	0·87	+0·70
Sirsa	29·552	ESE	3	115·3	82·9	18	...	0·32	+0·07
Delhi	29·556	NE	2	113·2	84·0	29	...	0·10	−0·20
Agra	29·540	SE	5	113·5	87·2	37	...	0·01	−0·22
Cawnpore	29·571	ESE	4	112·5	88·6	47	..	..	—
Allahabad	29·573	ESE	9	112·6	88·2	53	...	..	−0·49
Jhansi	29·568	Calm	1	116·2	84·2	21	...	..	−0·42
Jacobabad	29·537	E	6	121·0	85·5	19	..	...	...
Karachi	29·522	NNW	11	114·1	82·0	56	...	..	...
Jeypore	29·552	NNE	2	116·3	84·4	21	...	...	−0·24
Ajmere	29·546	SE	?	115·4	83·5	26	...	0·05	−0·05
Deesa	29·579	SSW	10	119·4	88·0	64	..	..	−0·08
Ahmedabad	29·497	SW	4	114·8	89·6	42	..	..	...
Bhuj	29·584	SW	10	113·0	81·9	61	...	...	−0·26
Rajkot	29·624	SSW	8	112·4	82·9	48	...	...	−0·43
Ghadechi	29·631	WSW	11	112·7	87·7	56	...	..	...
Veraval	29·634	SE	9	86·1	81·2	90	0·01	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·591	WSW	12	115·1	82·6	51	..	..	−0·37
Indore	29·597	W	3	112·5	87·6	36	..	...	−1·15
Saugor	29·536	WSW	7	112·9	85·6	34	..	...	−0·39
Jubbulpore	29·561	WSW	6	112·5	85·6	30	...	..	−0·73
Hoshangabad	29·589	WSW	5	115·0	89·9	32	...	...	−1·26
Khandwa	29·602	SW	7	113·7	89·6	27	..	..	−1·04
Raipur	29·606	SW	7	108·5	88·9	41	...	0·38	−0·65
Nagpur	29·630	WSW	9	112·2	88·0	36	...	0·67	−1·06
Amraoti	29·640	WSW	18	111·4	87·6	36	...	0·97	−0·26
Akola	29·634	WSW	6	113·5	80·6	39	...	...	−1·00
Surat	29·651	SW	9	103·2	84·6	70	...	...	−0·95
Malegaon	29·631	W	7	109·8	82·1	53	...	...	−1·18
Bombay	29·674	SSE	17	93·2	75·5	76	1·28	2·47	−1·20
Poona	29·684	SW	9	104·5	73·8	83	0·48	1·80	+0·37
Ahmednagar	29·674	SE	5	102·8	73·4	47	0·06	0·08	...
Aurangabad	29·671	S	2	109·2	79·7	43	...	0·14	..
Sholapur	29·708	SSW	14	104·7	71·5	58	...	0·16	−1·83
Ratnagiri	29·673	SSE	10	93·4	81·8	76	...	0·42	−7·99
Belgaum	29·690	SSW	13	87·7	69·3	76	...	1·23	−1·04
Goa	29·708	SSE	25	92·5	78·4	84	0·07	1·01	..
Karwar	29·722	SW	10	88·3	73·5	82	0·70	1·55	−9·75
Mangalore	29·763	E	15	80·8	72·9	89	3·33	5·59	−5·03
Calicut	29·718	ENE	7	81·2	73·5	83	1·40	12·12	+1·71
Cochin	29·766	NE	M	85·8	74·1	86	1·03	12·70	+4·33
Bangalore	29·795	WSW	...	82·8	66·8	81	...	0·59	−1·03
Secunderabad	29·676	SW	11	103·3	79·2	60	..	0·02	−1·35
Masulipatam	29·689	SSE	10	96·2	84·0	91	...	0·03	−1·41
Bellary	29·718	W	16	96·2	76·8	44	...	0·53	−0·11
Cuddapah	29·720	NW	G	104·2	82·4	56	..	0·20	−0·97
Madras	29·711	W	7	94·5	82·0	48	...	2·12	+1·59
Coimbatore	29·763	SW	6	85·4	71·8	84	...	0·10	−0·41
Trichinopoly	29·735	WNW	6	97·6	77·2	63	...	1·86	+1·40
Negapatam	29·725	W	7	102·6	80·9	60	...	...	−0·48
Colombo	29·752	WNW	9	88·0	81.0	70	0·02	4·57	+1·18
Aden	29·570	SSW	7	98·8	88·3	26	...	—	—

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·80 (1·31); G. T. H.=1·10 (2·01); St. G. H.=0·92 (0·91); C. P.=1·23 (2·47).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Veraval, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bombay, 18 at Nagpur, 16 at Secunderabad, Ghadechi and Neemuch, and 14 at Deesa, Jubbulpore and Goa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Bhuj, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Goa and Karwar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar Mangalore and Masulipatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·28"), over an inch at Calicut (1·40"), Bombay (1·28") and Cochin (1·03"), about three-quarters of an inch at Karwar, and a few drops at Ahmednagar, Goa, Colombo and Veraval. The small depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but the cyclonic circulation of wind along the coast from Karwar to Veraval shows that the weather off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea is squally, rainy and more or less unsettled. The *monsoon weather conditions now obtain all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is half its average strength, while that between Karwar and Ratnagiri is nearly normal,* thereby indicating the probability of rain all along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. At Bombay, Veraval and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local rain with thunder and lightning is likely. In Ceylon and the adjoining seas the weather is still slightly unsettled. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·830", strong south-south-east trades, light passing showers, and that a ship arrived from Mauritius reports unsteady trades." The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden as observed at 8 a.m., to-day is unusually great and indicates that strong monsoon with moderate gale is blowing in the Arabian Sea lying to the south of latitude 14°.

P. S.—A special telegram from Simla states:—Cautionary flag signal hoisted ports Cutch Mandvi to Daman and signal number one from Bombay to Karwar; cyclonic storm in existence in centre of Arabian Sea between Bombay and Socotra.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·581
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		81·7
Dew Point		79·0
Relative humidity of Air		·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	93·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·3
General Directions of wind*	SE, WSW, SSW, SSE, W, WNW, NE, S.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	288
Fall of Rain		1·31
Total fall during month		2·47
,, ,, year		2·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th inst.		0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 16 bales packing paper, J Jadowjee.

City of London s—70 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 35 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—15 cases soap, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—10 cases slates, John Dickinson and Co; 10 cases brandy, 15 cases sherry and 71 cases portwine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Thorndale s—22 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases provision, Dossabhoy Nusserwanji.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—410 drums chemicals, Phillips and Co; 350 barrels alum, A Bhagji; 10 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonji.

ON May 15 the Queen held a private Investiture. Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne was invested with the Riband and Badge of a G.C.I.E.; and the Queen conferred the honour of K.C.B. upon Mr. William Anderson, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, and Colonel the Honourable Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd-Talbot, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Lords. Her Majesty then invested Mr. John Bramston, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Riband and Badge of a K.C.M.G. Her Majesty also invested the following Companion of the Bath with the decoration of their division of the Order. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Locke Elliott, Indian Staff Corps (Military), for services during the operations in the Soudan; Colonel Howard Whitbread, the Suffolk Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Artillery); Colonel Nathaniel Creswick, 4th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery) Mr. Basil Cave, Consul at Zanzibar, Mr. William Edward Davidson, Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office; Mr. William John Muir Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland; Mr. Richard Thomas Prowse, Secretary to the Board of Customs; Mr. Edmund Henry Wodehouse, Commissioner of Inland Revenue,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Limited. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS, by a long experienced Teacher. One more vacancy for a pupil. Pupils carefully prepared for the Matric. Apply "MADAME," care of this paper.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET, from 1st May "NESBIT HALL," at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade. For particulars apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or at the premises.

COACHMAN (Hindu)—WANTS SITUATION, can drive single or pair, understands care and treatment of Horses. Strongly recommended by employer leaving Bombay.—"H," care of this Office.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality—F. GRAHAM, Manager, Temple Bar Hotel.

OUR New Improved Celestinas are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 6 monthly payments of Rs. 15 each or Rs. 90 for 6 months and all are Warranted for one year.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

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OF FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

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"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
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THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE quotation for Consols in London yesterday was 113 3-16 *ex.* The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 2 13-32d. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent higher, at 118, and Rupee Securities 5-16, at £62⅜. Paris quotations were unchanged at 25·11 fcs. for Exchange on London, and 103¾ for Rentes. Bar Silver remained at 27 9-16d. per oz., and in New York at 60 1/8 cents, with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower at 4·86⅞ dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1¼ per cent. About £300,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For Linseed 33⅜s. per 416 lbs. was quoted yesterday in London, June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed last evening with a dull feeling, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 16,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged for all descriptions, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, 4 5-64d. per lb. for June delivery, and 3 51-64d. for October-November, being the extreme quotations. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 7 11-16 cents per lb., August Futures advanced 5 points to 7·24 cents, and December 8 points to 6·86 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, the arrivals to date of this season's crop now comparing as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895
Tuesday's Receipts.........	1,000	2,600	2,900
Three days' do	3,000	5,700	8,600
Since 1st September	6,542,000	5,107,600	7,344,100

Locally, a few purchases have to-day been made of this staple for Japan, and the Mills here have taken a little, but European shippers keep almost entirely out of the market. Sawginned, Ready, has been sold at Rs. 193, and Fine Bengals, guaranteed, at Rs. 165. In forward stuff no transactions have been reported, but there are buyers at previous prices.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Very little business doing, and that only of a retail character.

FREIGHTS are firm in tone but not much doing. Some business is reported for Hamburg, June shipment, at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was only a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, 1s. 2 5-8d. being procurable for Demand. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·54½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady in tone at 103 3-8 for Money, and 103 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates advanced to 103 7-16 and 103 11-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at the higher level; Threes were quoted at 97.

SHARES are quiet, and the changes in prices given in our revised list are chiefly in sellers' favour, thus showing an upward tendency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons Captain L Brelich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (5th May) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain G Whist, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs Greig and two children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut S Slater, Mr Mr Mohomed bin Ebrahim as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,053 tons, Captain P Going, will sail to-day for China and Japan via Tuticorin, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Yatsin, Mr S Shimada, Mr S Ono, and Mr T Odzu.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Glasgow (1st May) via Liverpool, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sergt and Mrs Stearman, and three children, Sergt and Mrs Higgins and four children, Sergt and Mrs Agg and child, and Private St John. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

MARMUGAO HARBOUR.

Temporary removal of Buoy and discontinuance of light.—Information has been received from the Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 19th ultimo, that the black can buoy marking Marmugao Rock and the red light at end of breakwater will be removed during the south-west monsoon. The date of removal will be notified hereafter."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	12-6	F M & Co
C	Courland	745	Lenton			D Abdoola
E	Johanisberger	1846	Westloh	Karachi	18-6	Glade & Co
F	Akbar	1442	Baldwin			H C Joosub
K	Imaum	2706	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	12-6	E Bates
N	Muke Maru	2253	Going	Japan	10-6	N Y Kaisha
P	Neptune	2178	Walters	Antwerp	9-6	J M & Co
Q	Golden Cross	1944	Thomas			C Muncherjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Adam	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Do.
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	Do.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	City of London	2056	Whick	Karachi	9-6	F Forbes
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
3	Methly Hall	2245	McQuarrie	Mar. & Genoa	8-6	E Bates
4	Letimbro	1400	Belsito	China	10-6	F Messari
4	Ganges	2111	Creery	Aden	18-6	P & O Co
5	Shannon	2350	Watkins	Aden	4-6	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickendon	China	10-6	P & O Co
8	Mazagon	4997	Andrews			P & O Co
9	Vindobona	2689	Bellen	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
10	Virawa	3333	Herrington		15-6	M M & Co
12	India	4900	Briscoe	London	25-6	P & O Co
15	Coromandel	4652	Seymour	London	10-6	P & O Co
16	Arion	1823	Clough			C Muncherjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	5-6	M M & Co
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	12-6	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Canara..........1902 tons gross..........M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Gisela s	Brelich	Kobe, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	King Arthur s Neptune s	Owen Walters	Persian Gulf. Havre and Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Purulia, McLean, for Persian Gulf.
,, Muke Maru, Going, for Japan.
,, City of London, Whist, for Liverpool via Karachi.

The steamer Hispania, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
4 Kentigern s..........Fairweather ...London, April 5
5 Nerbudda s..........Brown ....Rangoon, June 2.
Gutenfels s..........Dewers..........Hamburg, April 1.

DEPARTURES.
June 4.—Steamers Maharani, Darius and Chyebassa.
June 5.—Steamers Africa and Pindari.
June 6.—Steamer Chelydra and ship Koelliker.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th June, 1897.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company:—No. 515 Gr. S. Newman and No. 516 Gr. E. Hipwood.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 10th June, 1897.

1. Remarks by H. E. the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, on the Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at Bombay on the 27th March 1897, are published for information:—"The men are smart and clean, but more attention should be paid to the Firing Exercise."

2. Copies of annual Report 1896-97 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHMAN—June 5, at No. 236, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Ashman, of a son.

SLESSOR—June 3, at Capel Cottage, Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Arthur K. Slessor, Derbyshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

IVENS—May 1, F. J. Ivens, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

TOWELLE—May 31, at Kasauli, William Martin Towelle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

THE Government of India has forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Burma a translation of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897. It is framed by the representatives of the Powers assembled at Venice in March last to consider measures for the prevention of the spread of plague. The regulations prescribed are based on the conclusions of the Sanitary Conferences held at Venice in 1892, at Dresden in the following year, and in Paris in 1894, modified to meet the special peculiarities of the plague and in accordance with the latest scientific views for the prevention of the spread of epidemic disease. The period of incubation of plague is considerably longer than cholera. The Venice Conference of five years ago fixed the period of incubation for the latter disease at five days. It was proposed to raise it for plague to fifteen days. The Conference, quite rightly, decided in favour of ten days. The experience of Bombay since September last seems to show that seven to eight days is the outside limit of the period of incubation, and that in most cases it does not exceed from two to three days. The Convention has added considerably to the list of articles of commerce which may be regarded as "susceptible." But no article is absolutely prohibited, each Government concerned being left free to exercise its discretion whether to allow or prohibit the importation of merchandise on the "susceptible" list. The Convention provides that the modern principles of disinfection, long recognised and practised in Great Britain, shall supersede the system of land quarantine. But each of the Governments who have signed the Convention is at liberty to close its frontiers to travellers and merchandise when it is found difficult to protect its territories by other means. The provisions of the Paris Convention for the regulation of Pilgrim Traffic are embodied in the Venice Convention, but modified in some respects in accordance with the views of the Government of India. The Powers, large and small, that were represented at the Conference, and have signed the Convention, number eighteen. It is difficult to understand the order of precedence. Her Majesty Queen Victoria heads the list, then the King of Spain, next the Emperors of Germany and Austria, the King of Belgium, the President of the French Republic. The King of Greece, who takes precedence of the King of Italy, is followed by the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and the Prince of Montenegro comes before the Sultan, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Shah, the Kings of Portugal and Roumania, and they are followed by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Servia and the Federal Council of Switzerland.

The Convention consists of five brief articles, the first of which sets forth that the measures prescribed in the General Sanitary Regulation for the prevention of the introduction and spread of the plague, annexed to the Convention, have the same force as if they were embodied in it. The second laconically states that the proper authorities in Morocco will be requested to apply to the ports of that country measures in conformity with those prescribed in the regulations. It is to be hoped that the Emperor of that ancient monarchy will feel duly flattered at this cavalier reference and peremptory intimation. The third article with equal politeness states that those countries which have not taken part in the Conference or which have not signed the Convention may, on demand, be permitted to become parties to it. The demand will have to be notified through diplomatic channels to the Italian Government, which will pass on the request to the other Government parties to the Convention. The Convention will remain in force for five years, but will be renewed every five years by tacit consent, unless one of the contracting parties notifies six months before the expiration of the quinquennial period the intention to withdraw from it. The withdrawal only affects that Power. Modifications of the Convention will be suggested by any of the contracting parties through the usual diplomatic channels. The ratifications of the Convention will be deposited at Rome, at the latest within one year from 19th March 1897, the date of signature. The general rules are in five chapters, the first of which deals with measures to be taken out of Europe. The Government of each country adhering to the Convention will notify to the other Governments by telegram the appearance of any case of plague in their territories, and communicate to them a statement of the measures of prevention that are being carried out to prevent its diffusion. Any area in which a case of plague has been officially reported to exist will be considered infected. The local area to be deemed infected is, however, strictly limited to the province, district, department, town, village or harbour where the disease prevails. No locality is to be deemed infected where a few cases have been imported without leading to a diffusion of the malady. This is an important proviso, limiting as it does the consequences of an outbreak of plague to the locality actually affected. An area where plague has existed will cease to be considered infected when it is officially reported that no case of plague has taken place for ten days after the recovery or death of the last case, provided that the prescribed measures of disinfection have been carried out. Preventive measures will be taken as soon as cases of plague are reported, and discontinued as soon as the locality has again become healthy. These measures need not be applied on the occurrence of a few imported cases. Another wise restriction is that precautionary measures shall be confined to the infected area, and the Governments concerned shall only apply them to persons and goods from infected areas. This restriction will, however, only be obligatory on condition that the Government of the infected country prohibits the importation of "susceptible" articles from the infected area. No restrictive measure is to be enforced against persons and goods from such an area, if they left it five days before the occurrence of the first case of plague. The measures prescribed for ships sailing from infected parts are minute and thorough, and on certain points are based on the regulations prescribed by the Government of India. Every person sailing from affected ports, whether in ordinary vessels or in pilgrim ships, is to be subjected to an individual medical inspection by day and on shore by a doctor appointed by Government. The Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles are to be subjected to rigorous disinfection on shore in presence of the Government medical officer. No person showing symptoms of plague is to be permitted to embark, nor must relations or non-professional attendants on persons so affected be allowed to go on board.

The Government of India in the Home Department, in their covering letter, inform the local Governments that the rules issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act of February, 1897, must be carried out exactly in the manner prescribed by the Convention. It is added that if after a medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel. Such vessels carrying a doctor and a disinfecting stove may pass through the Canal in quarantine after landing those suffering from plague and those in actual contact with the sick and all infected articles, and after disinfection of the infected compartment of the vessel. Vessels without these advantages are detained at Moses's Wells, passengers being detained on shore under observation for a maximum period of ten days. The local Governments of Madras and Calcutta which are not infected have with the approval of the Government of India made special rules for the inspection of vessels. The Supreme Government desire that these rules shall be assimilated to those which will have to be adopted under the terms of the Convention at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency. In view of the increased stringency of these rules, it is well to bear in mind that the Convention expressly recognises that the rules will be carried out by each Government, taking into account local considerations and conditions. The vessels engaged in the Red Sea and Suez Canal traffic are classed as healthy, suspected, and infected. Venice, in 1892, declared healthy those vessels which had left an infected port for ten days, and have had no case of plague on board. Suspected vessels are defined as those on which no fresh cases of plague have occurred within twelve days. Vessels in which the plague has been within twelve days of arrival are infected. The period of twelve days is arrived at by adding two to the ten days of incubation. A healthy vessel is entitled to free pratique at a port where it arrives ten days after leaving an affected port. Fast steamers from Bombay will arrive at the Suez Canal within the ten days, and therefore cannot obtain pratique. The difficulty is surmounted by permitting healthy vessels to pass through the Canal in quarantine, and to complete the ten days' period in the Mediterranean, and thus qualify for free pratique in the first port of arrival. Steamers passing through the Canal in quarantine may, by using the electric light, take in coal in quarantine in Port Said by night if necessary. We have only referred to the rules which are of special interest to Bombay in relation to the traffic with Europe. Elaborate measures are prescribed to prevent the spread of the plague outside Europe, especially in the Persian Gulf, for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic and the improvement of the quarantine arrangements at Kamaran. These require separate consideration.

THE foreign trade of India during the month of April underwent a reduction of no less than 303 lakhs as compared with the first month of 1896-97. As the total figures in that year were 1,560 lakhs, this falling off is nearly 20 per cent. The balance of trade in India's favour was some twelve crores of rupees less favourable last year than in the preceding one, and during April the balance was further lowered by two crores. Pending the completion of the currency scheme a balance of trade in our favour is all that we have to rely upon to maintain the exchange value of the rupee above the level of the price of silver. The fact that in a year of famine the balance can be reduced to such a marked extent as to stand at only eighteen crores, supplies a strong argument in favour of the adoption of proposals, such as Mr. Sleigh has set forth in these columns, for ensuring the speedy attainment of the long-hoped-for gold standard. If the rate of diminution which marked the month of April were continued during the year we should find ourselves on the wrong side of the trade account, and if it should be the fate of India to have a second year of famine—a by-no-means impossible contingency—this would be the case. We may reasonably anticipate, however, that a fairly plentiful monsoon will restore to the country ere the year closes a part at least of the prosperity it has lost. The exports decreased during April to the extent of no less than 247⅓ lakhs. The principal falling off was in oil seeds, the value of which fell over sixty per cent., and only stood at 43 lakhs. Next came cotton with a drop from 195⅓ to 137⅓ lakhs, this being mainly due to the moderate crops this season as compared with the exceptionally large outturn last year. Under the main head of articles of food and drink the total falling off was no less than one crore and two lakhs, rice contributing to this total to the extent of 43⅔ lakhs, wheat to that of nearly 17 lakhs (the trade being only valued at 3⅓ lakhs), tea to a small amount, and other articles to 41⅔ lakhs. The trade in the export of living animals fell off by no less than two-thirds. In opium there was a reduction of fully 40 per cent., in indigo of one-fourth, and in oils of one-third. The trade in cotton yarn fell from 65 to 43⅓ lakhs, and that in cotton piece-goods fell from 11⅔ to 6⅓ lakhs. The only set-off to these heavy reductions in the course of a single month are increases of 26⅔ lakhs in the value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured (other than cotton), of 19⅓ lakhs in raw materials and manufactured articles (other than cotton, jute, or oilseeds), and a mere nominal increase of Rs. 14,000 in the value of metals sent abroad. On the import side of the account the column showing increases is not so full of blanks, and hence although considerable fallings off are recorded the net decrease in value does not quite reach 56 lakhs. The anticipations of the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other business men at home that the Indian famine and plague would tell with great severity upon the spinning industry of Lancashire, is borne out by the fact that there was a drop in the value of cotton piece-goods imported of 42 lakhs of rupees, leaving the total for the month at 174⅔ lakhs. The small shipments of cotton yarn went down by 28 per cent. In raw materials and in manufactured articles the combined decrease was nearly 42 lakhs. The general depression did not put a stop to the steady development of the oil trade, which has been so marked since the system of importation in bulk has been adopted. Business in non-mineral oils rose to an abnormal extent, going up from Rs. 84,000 in value to Rs. 3,79,000, but in chemicals, drugs, and dyeing materials there was a considerable, though not heavy, reduction. Articles of food and drink increased in value to the extent of nearly 19 lakhs, machinery and mill work to that of 4 lakhs, and railway plant (other than Government stores) to nearly 6½ lakhs. As will be seen from figures we give elsewhere, Bombay contributed far more largely than any other port to the falling off in trade.

MR. CLIVE BIGHAM, in his newly published "Ride through Western Asia," goes over ground which has many times been trodden before, but he tells his story in a light, gossipy fashion which excuses his telling us many things we already knew. Moreover, he traversed Armenia at the time when Europe was agitated over the massacres, and he did this notwithstanding that European travellers were prohibited entering the country, and Englishmen of all others were unwelcome. He does not, however, dip very deeply into politics, for the time at his disposal for studying serious questions on the spot was much too short. And perhaps it is this fact as much as any other that will contribute to the success of Mr. Bigham's book. He saw enough of Asia Minor, however, to be persuaded that an industrious population could in a short time turn it into a land teeming with wealth. But the Turks have no turn for industry, he observes, and they cannot put up with any people who have. Consequently there is decay on every hand. Mr. Bigham, however, has many good things to say of the Turk, whom he contrasts with the Greek and the Armenian, much to the disadvantage in point of ordinary morality of the other two. As to the average Turk's respect for England Mr. Bigham tells us that so far as his experience teaches him the English would be by no means unpopular with the people even in Jeddah and Mecca. If the Turkish Government were driven out of Constantinople, he says, it would be hard pressed to find within its own dominions any safe haven. Mecca is impossible, for not only would the Sherif of Mecca never brook any rival to his power, but also the means of communication with the rest of the Empire would depend entirely on the good-will of the owners of the Suez Canal. Baghdad is too close to the Persian and Arabian frontiers, and there the Sultan would lie at the mercy of lukewarm allies and bitter foes. At Damascus he would be in the country of the Nestorians, and at Erzerum in the heart of Armenia. Angora, Cæsarea, or Sivas, in Asia Minor, where he could count on the firm support of the Osmanli Turks and their friends, the Muslim Circassians, would seem to be the only possible places. But the loss of Stambul would practically mean the end of the Ottoman Empire. He believes that the troops in Armenia are specially retained for purposes of massacre and no sooner is an agitation for the redress of grievances started than it is condemned as a rising, the valis are ordered to suppress it, and they do. Mr. Bigham endeavours to make his estimate of Asia Minor and the system of Government prevailing there by comparing it with the British Indian. He might well have carried the comparison still further than he has, and thus have made very instructive reading for such of our fellow citizens as have lately been interested in appreciative and congratulatory messages to the Sultan.

A WRITER in the *Indian Planters' Gazette* regrets the inability which there seems to be to arrive at any scheme by which the two Clubs could race under the one set of rules. "It is, we think, at the same time regrettable that the C.T.C. Stewards did not give some indication as to what their ideas upon the subject were. It is, we know, the opinion of many prominent racing men on this side of India, not excluding even a Steward or two of the C.T.C., that one set of rules is desirable for all India, but it *is* equally true, we believe we are correct in saying, that the C.T.C. consider that Bombay should put its pride in its pocket and come in under our rules and administration, and acknowledge the Stewards of the C.T.C. as the supreme authority for appeal. The W.I.T.C. may not, of course, see the matter in the same light—in fact we believe that they do not—and consider that Western India should be represented upon the supreme body. This, no doubt, is reasonable, the only drawback being that distances being as they are, such a scheme though undoubtedly fair, will not work. The matter has been discussed *ad nauseam*; there is nothing more to be said, it only remains for the W.I.T.C. to think over the Calcutta view which, though not officially expressed, is none the less the one held by those who sit in authority over considerably more than two-thirds of the racing in India at the present day.

AT an annual meeting of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, held last evening, a dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared, and a bonus of a month's salary was sanctioned to be distributed amongst such of the employes of the company as the manager might recommend. In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji Cursetji bore pleasing testimony to the able and energetic general manager, Mr. Carter, to whose long experience, he said, the continued prosperity of the company was due.

WE regret to announce the death of Rai Bahadur Luxmon Sing, the Postal Inspector, which sad event took place, at his residence, at Girgaum, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Deceased was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and a Justice of the Peace.

AT the Board meeting of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, held, yesterday, it was resolved to recommend to the shareholders in their forthcoming general meeting to declare a dividend of Rs. 70 per share for the six months ended 31st December 1896.

RAILWAY communication more or less direct between Madras and Calcutta will soon be a reality. The line to Bezwada is nearly ready, and at the other end, on the Sini-Midnapore-Howrah and the Midnapore-Cuttack extensions of the Bengal-Nagpore system work upon the 360 miles of line is proceeding on all sections. On seven out of ten construction divisions half the earthwork has been completed and on the remainder fair progress has been made. Plate-laying from Sini to Midnapore is now practically finished, and it is also being pushed on from Midnapore towards Cuttack.

ALTHOUGH the horse is a noble animal, his habitual chivalry breaks down when confronted by the athleticism of the modern woman. The example of the bear on the Brighton road, which attacked a stout lady cyclist of the Bloomer persuasion, has been emulated in Scotland, where a group of Amazons of the wheel were dispersed by the savage onslaught of a Caledonian courser. That the cycle, apart from its riders, should have been the object of this animosity is improbable, inasmuch as the wheel has already proved a most potent instrument in the cause of equine emancipation.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The peace negotiations are making but slow progress and are likely to be protracted. Meanwhile Greece is pressing the Powers to accelerate matters, because keeping her army in the field is draining the resources of the country.

The British, Russian, and Italian Embassies at Constantinople are sending Attachés to Thessaly to examine the situation in view of fixing the basis of the indemnity.

DISQUIET AT ATHENS.

Disquiet prevails at Athens owing to the report that the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople only define the outlines of peace and leave Turkey and Greece to settle the details.

CHOLERA AT BANGKOK.

A telegram received in Paris from Bangkok states that cholera has broken out there seriously.

THE BURMA-CHINA CONVENTION.

A Protocol modifying the Burma-China Convention of 1894 has been signed at Pekin, which cedes to Great Britain the State of Kokang, agrees to the opening of new trade routes, and to allow British subjects and their proteges to settle in Ssumas and Momein or Shunningfu to establish trade, and grants to Great Britain a perpetual lease of a large tract of country south of Mamwan to be under the administration and control of Great Britain.

THE COMING MONSOON.

PROBABLE DELAY IN THE RAINS.

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

A small cyclone is forming off the Bombay coast, which is likely to retard the advance of the monsoon rains in Western India.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

No less than twenty-six prizes will be awarded at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on August 16, August 7 being now fixed as the last day for receiving exhibits.

The list of donors includes the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, Sir George White, Mr. Mackworth Young, Mr. Trevor, Sir James Westland, Colonel Ian Hamilton, Sir Edwin Collen, the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, Mr. Chalmer, Sir John Woodburn, and Captain Agnew.

The classes are arranged to include portraits and landscape in oils and water-colours of all kinds; also a series of photographs.

Professionals are only permitted to compete for the Viceroy's gold medal for the best picture of any kind painted in India during the past three years, and for prizes for the Native artists.

Other prizes are confined to amateurs, the conditions for which are generally much the same as last year.

The Exhibition will close early enough to enable pictures to be sent on to the Poona Exhibition.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

Professor Haffkine returns to his work in Bombay when the rains break.

DEARTH OF FOREST OFFICERS.

BENGAL THE PRINCIPAL SUFFERER.

Bengal, which has already been undermanned in the matter of Forest officers, will be the principal sufferer from the needs of Burma for more men in this department. One officer is being withdrawn, and some difficulty will probably be experienced in carrying on fire protection and other ordinary forest operations until the monsoon bursts.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A STATUE FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 9.

Another meeting regarding the proposed statue was held at Lahore, last evening, when Colonel Hutchinson, the Commissioner, presided. There was a crowded attendance. There was little likelihood of a renewal of the students' disturbance, but a posse of police was in attendance. The proceedings were of a formal character. The chairman alluded to the few silly schoolboys who had interrupted the last local meeting. Resolutions were passed unanimously that a statue be erected in Lahore, and that subscriptions be limited to Rs. 50, excepting for Chiefs and Princes. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be the president of the executive committee.

The proceedings were absolutely unanimous. There was no speech-making, the chairman explaining that all the speech-making necessary was made on the last occasion.

DEATH OF HONY. CAPTAIN DICKIE.

POONA, JUNE 9.

Hony. Captain Dickie, R.E., died, to-day, of apoplexy. He was Past District Grand Warden, Bombay, and attended the recent Masonic ceremonies there. It is believed he exposed himself too much to the sun on Saturday, as he was compelled to leave before the ceremony was finished. Feeling unwell, he returned to Poona, grew worse, and died early this morning. He had been Master of most Lodges in Poona, and was Very High Mason and Master of Lodge Orion for a second time this year. He leaves a large family and children to mourn his loss.

Permission having been accorded, a Masonic funeral was given to deceased, in addition to an imposing Military funeral, which was attended by all the chief officers in the station, including General Duncan and his staff, while the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to which deceased belonged, followed his remains to the cemetery, where the Rev. Reed performed the funeral ceremony.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies and Clan Grant arrived here on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

PORTSAID, JUNE 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay via Karachi, this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

The Orient steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

The French mail steamer Melbourne, from Aden, arrived.

The French mail steamer Yarra, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commemoration thanksgiving service at Christ Church, Simla, on Sunday, the 20th instant, will be a State ceremonial. All military officers will wear levee dress.

IT is now settled that Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, succeeds Colonel H. R. Le M. Carey as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, on the latter's retirement shortly.

DURING the past year imports of agricultural implements into Calcutta rose in value by twenty-three per cent. The large demand for kodalies or hoes, etc., on famine relief and railway works is the chief cause of this pronounced increase.

THE proposal to give a dinner to the poor of Calcutta on one of the days of Jubilee week is receiving encouraging support, over Rs. 2,000 having been subscribed.

A REPORT from Shillong states that on the night of the 4th instant one of the barracks in the transport lines was burnt down by an incendiary. The culprit has been traced and is in custody.

ON Saturday morning at Benares, a punkha coolie of the Shropshire Light Infantry was found dead, and his death was attributed by some other coolies to a kick given to him by one of the soldiers. The man accused of kicking the deceased was identified by a coolie, and is under arrest pending the police inquiry, which is being conducted by Mr. Straight, D.S.P.

THE Calcutta Missionary Conference has drawn up a Jubilee address in which it is stated that the Conference is contemporaneous with the reign. Originating in a very small beginning sixty years ago, it now numbers 200 members, men and women, representing fourteen different missionary organisations in various parts of the Empire or in the United States.

THE dinner organised by the cyclists of Calcutta in honer of Messrs. Fraser, Lunn and Lowe, on Saturday was a most successful affair. Covers were laid for 110. Captain Petley who presided proposed the health of the guests. Mr. Fraser replied in suitable terms and said that whatever fate awaited himself and his comrades on the long journey yet before them they would never forget the hospitality of the people of Calcutta. The dinner was followed by a soiree.

THE suggestion that the Himalayan range might be studded with bonfires on the occasion of the Queen's Commemoration seems likely to be carried out. Arrangements have been already made for a chain of bonfires from Mussoorie to Dalhousie. Ranikhet, Naini Tal, Khatmandu and Darjeeling will doubtless join in carrying on the chain eastwards, while on the west Murree can link up with Dalhousie.

Two native officials on famine relief work in the Saugor district, Raghubar Dyal, a Naib Tehsildar, and Syed Ghouse, a temporary Public Works Overseer, have been convicted under Section 409, Indian Penal Code (criminal breach of trust by a public servant) and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE Madras Government has at last realised the necessity of providing funds for the sinking of durable drinking-water wells in the distressed districts. This duty lies primarily on the District Boards, but the funds of these bodies are usually inadequate for the purpose. Accordingly Government has already made a grant of Rs. 3,000 to Anantapur and has called for estimates from Cuddapah. The Collector of Bellary proposes to utilise the surplus of the Pound Fund receipts for this laudable object and orders will be issued thereon immediately. Furthermore, Government has directed that a portion of the Famine labour now available should be diverted to the construction and repair of wells.

PREPARATIONS are already being made to view the total eclipse of the sun which will take place on the 21st January, 1898. The course of the eclipse in India will run via Ratnagiri, Satara, Nagpur, Mandla, Buxar, Motibari, and then in a direct line to Mount Everest. No less than three English parties intend to come out to view the eclipse from stations in the Bombay Presidency, and the Government of India will arrange for at least one party in Tirhut. The total eclipse will be visible for about two minutes on the Bombay side and for about a minute and-a-half in Tirhut.

IN the past year there was again a considerable advance in the value of machinery imported into Calcutta, amounting to nearly thirty per cent. This is largely due to the heavy extensions in machinery for jute manufacturing. Several mills have been extended while new ones have been brought into competition. Under jute machinery alone the value increased by thirty-nine lakhs.

APRIL registered a great falling off in the trade of British India both in imports and exports. The former decreased by something like fifty-six lakhs, chiefly owing to the heavy decline in cotton yarn and piece-goods imports. Exports were worse, and showed a decline of nearly two and-a-half crores, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This heavy decrease was general, including oilseeds, cotton, rice, opium, wheat, and indigo. The Civil works expenditure for 1895-96, under all heads, reached a total sum of Rx. 4,893,516. Of this amount a little over a lakh and-a-half was spent in England and the remainder in India. Under the head of Public Works, the chief entries are new buildings and new works of communication. Of the total outlay, twenty-six per cent. was spent on new buildings, thirteen per cent. on new roads, and twenty-four per cent. on road repairing. The Coopers Hill charge for the year was £6,420, a slight increase upon that of the previous year.

THE results of the Dandot colliery for the year are very satisfactory. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,28,746, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,49,888, thus showing a net gain of Rs. 78,858, equivalent to a return of Rs. 16·24 per cent. on the capital outlay. The net profits of the undertaking from the commencement of operations to the end of 1896, credited to block account, amounted to Rs. 1,18,413, leaving Rs. 3,67,185 at the debit of the colliery, out of an original capital of 5 lakhs. There is only one coal seam, and it lies at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level in the Salt Range. The seam varies in tickness from 1 foot 6 inches to 5 feet, the average being about 2 feet 9 inches. The strata in which the seam lies consist of soft friable clay shales, which owing to their rapid disintegration on exposure to air, make the maintenance of the mine somewhat costly and troublesome. The coal is worked by means of level or inclined tunnels driven into the hill sides, and is at present being extracted at three mines, namely South or outcrop mines; Main mine; Pidh mines. The coal is taken from the various mines to the Dandot station on the North-Western State Railway by means of steam tramways and inclines with a gauge of two feet. The Pidh mines are not directly connected with the tramways, the coal being at present carried about one mile from the mines to the tramway by pack animals. The supply of labour continues to be a difficulty, as during the hot season of the year, many of the miners, who are landowners, go away to attend to their field work.

THE *Englishman* says:—It appears to be the merest coincidence that the Legal Remembrancer has moved the High Court in the train-wrecking case at the very moment when our representative public bodies addressed the Government on the subject. The impression that the Government of Bengal had taken all the necessary steps, seems to have been correct enough, but although the records were called for immediately upon attention being directed to the case, an unusual period was allowed to elapse before the application was made in the High Court. However, besides moving for a commitment, on a graver charge to meet the individual case, Government has directed the quartering of a special police force for six months at the cost of the inhabitants of all the villages in the neighbourhood that can reasonably be implicated in the outrage. As the line of railway will be patrolled by this punitive force for the period specified, the danger of a recurrence of attacks on the line may be said to have been grappled with in an effectual manner.

A FUNNY story comes from Blackburn in connection with the use of a popular phrase. A couple of operatives were being married, and as he produced the ring the bridegroom exclaimed, triumphantly, "Now, we shan't be long!" The officiating clergyman promptly retorted, "You are mistaken; you will be, at least, a week," and, breaking off the service, abruptly left the bridgroom, with an intimation that the couple might present themselves a week later if the man had learned to behave himself in the meantime.

THE Queen has conferred the first-class of the Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.) upon Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, who had previously received the Bath (K.C.B., Civil) from Her Majesty. It is understood that Prince Francis Joseph and his bride will pay a visit to the Queen in August or September, either at Osborne or at Balmoral, and they are to spend next winter at St. Petersburg.

HER MAJESTY was graciously pleased to dispense with the attendance of Sir Albert Woods, Garter, in consequence of his continued indisposition. The Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade and Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Kerr Scott were unable to attend (the former to receive the decoration of a Knight Grand Cross (Civil) and the latter that of the Civil Division of the Third Class of the Order of the Bath) in consequence of illness. Levee dress was worn.

AT the International Medical Congress at Moscow the section of Military Medicine and Hygiene promises to do very good work. A great many papers have been promised by well-known specialists, but the committee will welcome others dealing with the hygiene of troops and ships, and with military surgery, epidemiology, special sicknesses, &c. We are asked to remind those who are preparing communications that these should be sent, accompanied by a brief *precis* of their contents, on or before June 1, to Professor Lewschine, Moscow, Volbonka, Maison Mikhaloff. In order to provide for the comfort of visitors we learn that the committee are arranging to furnish limited accommodation, free, in the rooms of the surgical hospital, which are to be painted and arranged by June 1.

GENERAL LANGLOIS, commanding the 17th French Infantry Brigade, and formerly professor of artillery tactics at the Superior School of War, has lately directed a short series of combined manœuvres in which the 4th Infantry, a squadron of the 13th Dragoons, and a battery of the 32nd Artillery took part. The special feature was that ball cartridge and filled shell were used, this, says the *France Militaire* being the first time that the like has been done in France outside military drill grounds. The operations took place, without mishap, at Chitry, near Auxerre, on a piece of broken ground about four kilometres accross, where there was not a single house. The engagement was developed through the familiar stages of reconnaissance, preparation of the assault, the attack, and the pursuit, the purpose being to show the officers and men engaged the natural and complete development of an engagement, the *role* of the three arms, their cooperation in the combat, and the employment of artillery and infantry fire in the successive stages of the operation, as well as to give an accurate idea of the effects of the fire at various ranges. Exercises of this kind are not infrequent in Russia, and are carried out also in Germany, where the provision of large exercise grounds makes them possible. Our contemporary urges France to follow the German example in this matter.

THE "Diarist" in the *Speaker* tells an amusing story about Mr. Asquith's apprenticeship to golf. With characteristic courage Mr. Asquith learned the game after he became Home Secretary, and at the very Mecca of golf, St. Andrews itself. Like every other learner, he was not very expert at the commencement, and some local Tory wag made merry in print over his misses. Shortly afterwards Mr. Balfour went to St. Andrews to play a championship match, and a great crowd of spectators gathered on the links to watch him. Among them was an old lady whose ardent Radicalism had been hurt by the chaff of which the Liberal Home Secretary had been the subject. With a keen eye she watched the play of the Tory leader. Suddenly he made a distinctly bad shot. Instantly raising her voice to a shrill scream, the triumphant defender of the Radical faith exclaimed, "Why, Asquith at his worst was better than that!" Mr. Balfour joined as heartily as anybody in the roars of laughter that followed.

THE attention lately paid by the French Service press to the question of the age of general officers in command has led the *Popolo Romano* to lay stress upon the same matter in the case of Italian generals. At the time of writing the average was 62 years and a few months, but, through the operation of the new law concerning promotion, three of the oldest generals must be superseded within a few months. The age of the officers in command of army corps was lately as follows: Generals d'Oncieux de la Batin (1st), 67 years and 10 months; Di San Marzano (9th), 66 years and 10 months; Corvetto (2nd) 66 years and 5 months; Morro di Lavriano (8th), 66 years and 1 month; Bava Beccaris (3rd), 65 years and 10 months; Sterpone (10th), 64 years and 5 months; Tournon (5th), 63 years and 2 months; Mirri (6th), 62 years and 2 months; Abbate (12th), and Ruggu (11th), 60 years and 1 month; Leone Pelloux (4th), 59 years and 3 months; Baldissera (7th), 58 years and 8 months. The age of General Luigi Pelloux, Minister of War, was 57 years and 10 months. It appears from the *Annual* of the Italian Army that there are fifty-six lieutenant generals and ninety-one major-generals, as well as one general of armies in the person of the Conte della Rocca, who is ninety years of age. The total number of officers of the Active Army this year is 13,859 as compared with 14,604 in 1896, and there are 21,941 officers on the Auxiliary List.

A WEEK ago a story was industriously circulated by a news distributing agency, to the effect that the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, now at Aldershot, had suddenly been ordered to prepare for embarkation in further agumentation of the garrison in Natal. The story was told with much circumstantial garnishing. It was, however, not true, despite all that; but strange as that may (we read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) be, how the story arose is stranger still—another instance of how truth may even yet be stranger than fiction. At a certain hostelry at Aldershot there is a yonng lady—a barmaid, in fact—who has charms for a gallant non-commissioned officer in the 3rd Hussars. His advances do not appear to be so cordially reciprocated as the be-chevroned son of Mars would desire, so with a view of ascertaining if possible what the exact state of the fair one's feelings with regard to himself were, he decided upon a ruse, and told her that his regiment had suddenly been ordered to the Cape; that the Duke of Connaught had personally informed the commanding officer of the "decision" of the War Office, and that the corps would leave on the following Friday or Saturday week. What amount the love-lorn Hussar received from the telling of this tale is not known, but it was soon retold. In a few moments it reached the ears of an alert, but unsuspecting, representative of the news agency, who promptly "put it on the wire," and in a very short time the story was flashed from one end to the other of the country.

MADAME NORDICA, who is still in London, has relinquished her engagement at the Paris Grand Opera, and accordingly she will not take part, as was expected, in the revival there of "Les Huguenots." The role of Valentine will be sustained by Madame Breval, and until they are due at Covent Garden, Raoul will fall to M. Alvarez and Nevers to M. Renaud. M. Alvarez has just signed his contract to appear at the Royal Opera at the end of next month; while M. Renaud is due here on June 15 to create the chief part in Baron d'Erlanger's new opera, which will be produced at Covent Garden after the Jubilee festivities.

FOR some little time the Metropolitan Fire Brigade has not been much disturbed by false alarms, but the silly and wicked practice has been revived. One night as many as eleven bogus calls were received, all, or nearly all, of which are believed to have been malicious. The danger that may be caused by such distractions of the firemen is so great and so obvious that it is to be hoped a conspicuous example will be made of any offender who may be caught.

THE COMING MONSOON.

TWO DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING.

DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Siddee Dada, aged seventeen years, a khalassi, employed on board a kotia, and residing on board. About 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the kotia was lying at anchor off Mazagon Reclamation, with all the khalassis on board. It was then raining heavily, and there was thunder and vivid lightning. Deceased was seated on the thwart below the mast. Suddenly there was a vivid flash of lightning, which dazzled the eyes of all the khalassis, followed by a loud crash of thunder. When they opened their eyes they found the mast split into two, and the deceased lying dead on some bundles of bamboos with which the kotia was loaded. The police were informed, and the deceased was taken ashore, and thence conveyed to the morgue. There were no external marks of any kind visible on the body. The jury brought in a verdict that the death was caused by his having been struck by lightning during the storm.

Another inquest was held, yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, on view of the body of Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged eight years and a-half, residing at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. About an hour before the storm commenced, deceased and her mother left home and proceeded to Hassanabad, the Aga Khan's Durgah, at Mount Road. When they arrived at the mousoleum, it commenced raining, and the mother and daughter, as well as several other women, took shelter on the verandah of the mousoleum on the north side. While they were seated there, there was suddenly a loud crash of thunder, and a flash of vivid lightning fainted the mother, who fell on her face. About a couple of minutes afterwards, when the mother got up, she found the deceased lying dead near her, the back part of her neck being discoloured. One of the towers of the mousoleum, near where they were standing, was also struck by lightning, and portions had been displaced and broken. A similar verdict was returned by the jury.

The roof of the Mahaluxmi Mill, situated at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge, was struck by lightning, and a rafter, about three feet long, was split into two pieces, and fell through the second floor on to the first floor of the mill. Several people were at work on the latter floor, but they escaped unhurt.

The south-east corner of the Byculla Police Chowkey was struck, and about twenty tiles were broken. The clock tower in the Victoria Gardens was also struck, and the four dials of the clock were damaged.

Eleven trees on the Esplanade were uprooted during the thunderstorm. Four large trees, situated at Girgaum, three trees on the Queen's Road, one in the Northbrook Garden, and four at Parel were blown down by the wind.

A very large pane of glass, valued at Rs. 300, of a window on the ground floor of a building, occupied by the South British Fire Insurance Company, in Apollo Street, was struck by lightning and broken into pieces.

STORM IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

Yesterday, at noon, the Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla:—"Storm signal. Hoist Signal No. 1 to indicate cyclonic storm in existence in centre of Arabian Sea, between Bombay and Socotra." Accordingly Signal No. 1 was hoisted on the Town Castle Flagstaff.

HIGH PRESSURE AND EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The Simla Weather Summary of yesterday's date reads:—Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Deccan, and on the Konkan and the Kathiawar coasts. Winds have strengthened very considerably on the Konkan Coast, and their directions indicate that there is a cyclonic disturbance of some intensity in the centre of the Arabian Sea between Bombay and Socotra. West coast ports have been warned to that effect.

Pressure has increased again in Northern India, thus further intensifying the excessive pressure conditions obtaining over Northern India, especially in Bengal and the Punjab. High pressure over Northern India is associated with a very high temperature over the whole of Northern and Central India. Temperature has increased three degrees in the Punjab and Central Provinces, and two degrees in the North-West Provinces and Central India. Mean temperature during the past 24 hours was ten degrees above normal in the Central Provinces, nine in Central India and Gujarat, eight in Rajputana and Sind, six in the North-West Provinces, and five in the Punjab. Temperature is hence excessive over the whole of North-West and Central India and several stations have registered higher temperatures than have been previously recorded. At Kurrachee the day temperature yesterday was nearly nineteen degrees above normal, and at Hyderabad, Sind, and Indore sixteen above. Moderate rain has fallen on the Malabar and Burma coasts, and a heavy thunder shower at Bombay. Fine clear day weather, with excessive temperature, prevails generally in the interior.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'l'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	0 50	0 91	1 02	1 14
Wednesday, June 9th ..	0 80	1 10	0 94	1 34
Total.....	1 30	2 01	1 94	2 48
Total fall to June 9th, 1896.	6 97	5 52	5 99	5 52
Total fall to June 9th, 1895.	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	1 46
Tuesday, 8th June 1897	0 99
Total	2 45

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE SIMLA SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FETE.

LADY ELGIN'S Jubilee fete to the school children on Saturday was a great success. The weather was beautifully fine and everything went admirably. Five hundred children—from the Christ Church, Bishop Cotton, Mayo Orphanage Ayrcliff, St. Michael's and Mr. Tomkin's schools—were first given luncheon in the Town Hall. Lady Elgin, the Ladies Bruce, and many willing helpers were present, and the children thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Later in the afternoon the children gathered at Annandale where the Viceroy's and the Highland Light Infantry bands with pipers played a selection of music, while conjurors, acrobats, snake charmers, Christy minstrels, etc., went through their performances. Merry-go-rounds and Aunt Sally's also afforded amusement. The various schools had also their own sports, a separate programme being arranged for each under the direction of Major Sherston, Major Campbell, Captain Gough, and Captain Annesley. Lord and Lady Elgin received a large number of adult visitors under a large shamiana, while monster refreshment buffets were provided for the general public. At half-past 5 o'clock the schools were assembled, and prizes for the winners in the sports were distributed, while each child received a Jubilee medal, the mission schools for native children being included. No less than 650 medals were given away. The children then sang "God save the Queen" and gave three cheers for Her Majesty and for Lady Elgin, thus bringing a happy day to a close. The fete was carried out on lines exactly suited to the occasion, and the arrangements made under the superintendence of Captain Grimston, A.-D.-C., on whom the burden of the work fell, were complete in every way. Lady Elgin's kindness is most deeply appreciated in every school in Simla. To have delayed the fete until the 21st or 22nd instant would have been to run a great risk of having a miserable wet day.

LUCKNOW.

At a public meeting held on Sunday morning at the Kaiserbagh there were about 100 native gentlemen present, and a sprinkling of Europeans, including the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner. Mirza Mahmed Abbas presided, and it was resolved to present an address to Her Majesty, through the proper channel, congratulating her on her sixty years' reign; to feed the poor and to have illuminations and fireworks if funds permit. A committee was appointed to arrange all the details and collect subscriptions. Nothing very definite was decided upon, but no doubt Lucknow will uphold its reputation in such matters.

BENARES.

A mass meeting of Benares students was held in the Carmichael Library on Monday, at which resolutions were passed adopting the address to be sent to the Viceroy (signed by the president and secretary) for transmission to Her Majesty; and taking steps to institute a medal to be awarded annually to the best student. A committee comprising of the president, the secretary and the heads of the educational institutions and the leading raises was formed for the latter purpose.

BOMBAY TRADE IN APRIL.

THE EFFECT OF FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

THE foreign trade of this city during the year 1896-97 decreased in consequence of plague and famine to the extent of no less than 577 lakhs. That the turn of the receding tide of business was not reached during April, the first month of the current year, will be seen from the following comparative figures relating to the trade of the port of Bombay in the month for the last three years:—

	Month of April.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	2,35,49,791	2,53,39,953	2,47,31,691
Treasure	70,60,267	89,81,550	97,02,919
Exports.			
Merchandise—			
Foreign	30,55,138	30,22,729	18,95,525
Indian	4,09,11,491	4,64,15,461	2,42,34,472
Treasure	32,40,065	33,49,691	18,04,657
Total	7,78,16,752	8,68,09,384	6,23,69,254

It will be seen that the total trade of Bombay declined by no less than 244 lakhs, as compared with the figures for April, 1896, and by 154¼ lakhs as compared with those for 1895. The falling off principally occurred in exports of Indian merchandise, which were reduced by nearly one-half. As will be seen from the subjoined tabular statement the principal falling off was in the trade in seeds and cotton:—

Quantities or value of principal Indian commodities exported from Bombay to foreign countries in the month of April for the last three years:—

	Month of April.		
Exports from Bombay.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Rice	74,468	123,473	59,777
Wheat	312,314	379,216	17,299
Opium	2,339	3,235	2,132
Indigo	300	776	265
Raw Cotton	516,537	684,019	438,971
Seeds	1,443,507	1,216,910	320,056
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Goods	56,63,499	67,50,925	39,77,103

On the import side of the account there are not such heavy declines. The following statement shows Bombay's share in the import trade during the month in some of the principal staples as compared with the corresponding period of 1895 and 1896:—

IMPORTS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	gals.	gals.	gals.
Liquors	109,527	109,508	116,726
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Sugar	230,735	143,369	137,239
	tons	tons	tons
Metals	9,650	8,421	6,134
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Machinery and Mill-work	8,26,855	7,53,159	10,81,122
Mineral oils	10,85,193	14,31,186	19,05,669
Cotton goods	49,25,833	68,67,578	40,22,729
Silk manufactures	6,15,385	9,90,625	4,24,955
Woollen do.	2,82,700	2,91,092	3,01,402
Total import duty received in Bombay	13,71,477	13,11,808	12,33,743

The following particulars as to the shipping show how dull business was in April last:—

SHIPPING.

Foreign vessels cleared.—

Steamers	No.	51	53	29
	Tonnage.	112,378	111,862	63,715
Sailing Vessels	No.	41	26	27
	Tonnage.	4,889	2,935	2,593

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, there being also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ALLOWANCE TO THE INSPECTOR OF DRAINS.

As requested by the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the payment of Rs. 297 to Mr. J. Cooper, Inspector of Drains, for conveyance charges incurred by him during the months of December, 1896 and January, February and March 1897, in supervising, in addition to his ordinary duties, the lime-washing of houses, during the measures for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

A TELEPHONIC CONNECTION.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, it was resolved to sanction the provision of a telephonic connection to the residence of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, at a cost of Rs. 175 per annum, and the transfer of Rs. 175 from savings in the grant for section 4, Contingencies and Stores, to section 9, Telephonic Connections, Maintenance of Love Grove Pumping Station, to meet the cost for the current year on account of the connection.

HALALKHORE SERVICE AT PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

The following was forwarded to the Corporation with the necessary recommendation:—Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation (1) to forego charges for halalkhores employed at each of the private hospitals for plague as per list submitted, and (2) to debit the charges to the grants for the suppression of the plague.

WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE PLAGUE.

It was resolved to forward to the Corporation for their information memorandum from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, enclosing two statements showing the cost (1), Rs. 23,283-5-11, of departmental works, and (2), Rs. 2,863-15-8, of private works done up to 23rd May, 1897, in respect of the alterations of 1897 in supervising, in addition to his ordinary duties, the lime-washing of houses during the measures for the suppression of the bubonic plague. The cost to be met from plague charges.

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner reporting on letter to the President from Messrs. Jetha Vishram, Govind Vishram, and others relating to the removal of alleged nuisance caused by the storage on the export wharf of Carnac Bunder of bundles and cases of tea covered with raw skins. The Commissioner reported that no nuisance was caused as alleged, and that a similar complaint was made about four years ago when full enquiries were made. The Health Officer was on both occasions of opinion that the storage of tea cases and bundles on the bunder was not objectionable. The petitioners were informed in terms of the Commissioner's report viz., that the alleged nuisance did not appear to be one with which the Municipality should interfere.

RESEARCHES AT THE LAZARETTO.

Veterinary-Major Mills forwarded a statement to the Commissioner who sent it on to the Committee for information, showing the expenditure of Rs. 13,159 incurred by the Major up to the end of April 1897 in conection with the researches that are being conducted by Professor Haffkine. A separate account of expenditure will be shown, though the amount is to be debited to plague grant.

The Committee resolved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report of the results of the operations carried on at the Sewree Lazaretto upto date.

The Committee then adjourned after transacting some more business.

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

A LARGE audience enjoyed Derrick's farcical comedy, "Confusion," last night, at the Tivoli Theatre, as produced by the Willard Opera Company. Miss Fanny Stanley, Miss Maud Howarth, and Miss Amy Broughton possess charming voices, and did full justice to the lyrics entrusted to them. Mrs. Sivorin, Mr. Munro, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Faruley, and Mr. Phillips are actors of no mean order. The combination has proved sufficiently attractive to draw a good house even on such warm and uncertain evenings as are at present experienced in Bombay. Another farcical comedy, "Charley's Aunt," will be staged to-night.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following days have been fixed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to be holidays under Charter Parties, in addition to the days previously fixed by them for the year 1897:—

Monday, 21st June.
Tuesday, 22nd ,,

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 8.

10 p.m.	83·0

WEDNESDAY—JUNE 9.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	88·6
6 p.m.	87·0

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	7
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	4	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	0
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	1	2
	Parel	0	1	
	Total	10	3	54

Total to date...12,522 10,633

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The President of the Plague Committee, Mr. James, and Surgeon-Major Dimmock, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Dyson, Surgeon-Captain Calvert, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, District Medical Officer, No. 4 District, proceeded to inspect the private hospitals in that district at 4-30 p.m., on the 3rd instant. They first drove to the Jain Hospital, at the Cowasji Patel Tank Street. The hospital was found in working order, all the patients from the hospital in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital having been transferred there. There were sixteen patients in the hospital. There were four new admissions during the previous week. The condition of the hospital was found to be very satisfactory. The Marwaree and Futtepooria Hospital was next visited by the Committee. There were no patients in the hospital, and the hospital committee wished to close it. The Plague Committee had no objection in their doing so, provided all cases in the community were sent to the Government and Municipal hospitals. The Committee then drove to the Marjadi Vishnoo Bunniah Hospital, at Bhuleshwar, where, on arrival, they were met by the following members of the hospital-board: Mr. Nagindas Dharamdas, Mr. Khatao Bhai Virchund, and Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant in charge. There were three cases in the hospital. The condition of the hospital was satisfactory. The Committee then proceeded to Bapoo Khote Street Hospital for Khatri Mahomedans, where they were met by Messrs. Haji Essac Esa, Haji Habib, Haji Oosman, and Haji Seedick, the members of the hospital board. There were no patients in the hospital, which was found in a good condition. Dr. Disana, the medical officer in charge, was present. The Nizampoora Street Hospital was next visited, Mr. Shamshoodin Mir Ali, Mr. Moulvi Hidayat Toola, and Mulla Haji, the members of the hospital board, being present. The Committee then went to the Chattri Serang Street Hospital, where Dr. Brogden, District Medical Officer, No. 3 District, met them. There was one case in the hospital. Third-class Hospital Assistant Abdulla Latiff Goolam was in charge of the hospital. The condition of the hospital was satisfactory, except the sanitation of the gully adjoining.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

From the reports made by the justices of the various districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that eleven justices inspected 285 houses in No. 3 District, and discovered three cases, one at house No. 6—16, Oomercarry, another on the road-side at Memonwada Road, and the third at house No. 3—6 at Nowroji Hill, Second Road. All these cases were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. 223 houses were examined in No. 9 district by three justices, and two cases were detected, one at Love Lane and another at Mazagon Road, both of which were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. A number of houses were visited in general in other districts by the justices, but no case was discovered.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins telegraphed to the Plague Committee from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, that on the 7th instant the total mortality from all causes there was twenty-three. The number of deaths from plague in the city was three, and in hospitals twelve. The total number of patients under treatment in hospitals was 195.

CHOLERA.

There was no fresh case, but one death from cholera occurred in the city on Tuesday.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 547, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,149, making a total of 3,696 persons. Departures by sea 752, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,155, making a total of 3,907 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 211 persons.

DISCOVERY IN A BHATIA'S HOUSE IN CUTCH MANDVIE.

"Bate" is a sacred place of the Hindus and frequented by the Bhatias on pilgrimage, but owing to the plague here most of them are now congregated from Cutch Mandvie. One of them, a man named Jetha Ladhanee, informed the State authorities by letter, that when he left Cutch Mandvie he entrusted his treasure-chest to one of his relatives, a woman, named Begabai, who died of the plague soon after, but previous to her death handed over the treasure-chest to his sister, named Budhibai. Having heard now that she also had fallen a victim to this dire disease, he begged of the Dewan to institute proper inquiries, and if possible to trace the said chest, and when found to place it for safe custody in the treasury office of Mandvie. Orders were issued to the magistrate, Mr. Shunker Lal, to make the necessary enquiries. This gentleman proceeded at once to the address given, viz., opposite to Pussoo Carmdar's sheree. He found the house locked. The outer door was secured only by a chain, on opening which they entered the compound and found the inner door locked. They forced open this and searched the rooms on the ground-floor, but found nothing. Then someone drew attention to a door at the top of a staircase which was well secured with chains and locks. The blacksmith was sent up, but he soon hallooed out that there was a very bad smell. The magistrate said break open the lock quickly, which was done, when the escaping putrescent gases were so over-powering that everyone had to rush out. One of the peons, however, holding his breath, ran and threw open a window. After an hour or so when the room was somewhat ventilated they re-entered, and to their horror found the cause of the production of the obnoxious gases to be a woman, about forty-five years of age, dead in one corner of an inner room, in a sitting posture, with her legs well flexed, the knees almost touching her chin, thus giving one the idea that the poor woman whilst endeavouring to rise must have fallen backwards and expired most probably from heart-failure. The place was well disinfected and at once lime-washed, but no treasure-chest has yet been traced owing to the impossibility of examining the contents of the whole house yet, over which a police guard has been placed. This is only one example of many in Cutch Mandvie among the Baatias and Buniahs where the plague-stricken one has been locked in and the friends and

relatives non est; but the time of discovery is unique—the corpse must have been at least three weeks old.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 8th June to 6 a.m. 9th June there were seven under treatment.

SIND.

KARACHI, June 5.

To-day two cases of plague were reported, with one death.

June 6.

The troops segregated for search party duties and the officer in charge of the grain disinfecting operations have returned to regimental duties, and the plague staff in cantonments has been decreased. No native theatres will be re-opened till the plague has entirely ceased in Karachi.

Medical officers of the A. M. S. on plague duty get Rs. 300 per mensem in addition to Indian pay and allowances.

There were 2 fresh cases of plague to-day and 2 deaths.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The extraordinary inertness of the Government of Bombay in plague matters has been almost equalled by the indecent haste employed in the dismissal of the staff employed on plague duties, and by the incredible meanness of its methods. It is a piteous sight to see a Government promising, in its panic, double pay to its hospital assistants, a class never too well paid, and hastily turning, as the plague abates, to the recovery of all the batta given, except eight annas a day. All Governments, and their accounts departments, are presumably without bowels; but common decency might have prevented such cheese-paring. If the original promise was made by competent authority, the position of the Bombay Government is impossible; if unauthorised, it becomes merely contemptible. The authorities in Sind have now made a fair attempt to follow the example set them. A number of Eurasian and European women were employed on different plague posts, and their services procured with some difficulty. As the plague has now somewhat slackened, these women have been dismissed at twenty-four hours' notice, and in one instance, at least without being paid up to the date of termination of the engagement. This may be strictly legal and no notice be required, but services of this nature might surely be more generously treated. A fresh outbreak of the plague will see far greater difficulty in procuring willing workers for arduous and dangerous employment. Setting aside the wisdom of dismissing and cutting down plague establishments at the present critical moment, it does not seem either just or good policy to disgust those employed, when there may be at any time further need for their services, and the authorities in Bombay and Sind will have themselves to thank if a fresh outbreak sees an increase in their difficulties in meeting it.—*Pioneer*.

BROACH VOTERS' LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The general elections of the Broach City Municipality are coming off on the 19th of July next; but owing to the negligence of the Municipal authorities, the list of Municipal voters does not contain the names of many prominent citizens, such as the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Faiza Khan, the Police Inspector, and many others who are all qualified to vote. Up to now the Municipal authorities used to publish a fresh list of voters six weeks before the date of election, and this time, too, they entered into a contract with the owner of the Prince of Wales Press to print them a fresh list of voters. After, however half the work was done the Municipal authorities, for reasons best known to themselves as well as to a few others, withdrew the new list and republished the list of last January. This list is full of omissions and errors; many people had not even seen its publication last January, and could not therefore get it revised. They are prevented from doing so now. The public, moreover, had no notice that a fresh list of voters would not be published this year six weeks before the date of elections as always used to be the case. The consequence is that not only many men have lost their right of voting, but also many energetic citizens who wished to stand as candidates for Municipal Commissionerships are unable to do so owing to their names not being in the list of voters. The conduct of the Municipal authorities is the talk of the town, and people are complaining loudly and bitterly against them.—Yours, &c.,

June 8. JEHANGIER R. VAKHARIA

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apropos of the ensuing examination for the High Court Pleadership, I wish to suggest through the medium of your valuable paper that the necessity of it has long since ceased to be felt and its discontinuance has been rendered almost imperative by the altered circumstances of recent years. When University Education had a small sweep and the candidates for the University Law Examinations could be counted on the fingers it was found necessary to hold the High Court Pleaders' examination with a view to the recruitment of the Subordinate Judicial Service. That need, however, no longer exists since the graduates in law now available are far in excess of the demand. Again, men who pass this examination sadly lack the advantages of a University training. They are only matriculates who have not sufficiently realized the importance of analytical method of study, and who have not acquired by continued practice the habit of correct reasoning. They only make mechanical (or empirical) lawyers, prone to one-sidedness. Another mischief, which the present system works, is too serious to be overlooked. The fact that success in only one examination promises to raise a matriculate to the rank of a High Court Pleader attracts many young men. As very often happens, most of them meet with disappointment and are thrown upon the world only to swell the number of the discontented.—Yours, &c.,

LEX.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Over three years ago, I ventured through your columns to draw the attention of the authorities to the necessity of shutting off the unsightly interior of the Bandora Slaughter-Houses. Other correspondents appealed in the same direction as a concession to the feelings not only of Hindus, but of Europeans, Parsees, and Mahomedans, alike to all of whom the untidy enclosure with its accompaniments was a ghastly sight. Now that some improvements in connection with this *abattoir* have been sanctioned, would it be too much to ask that a wall sufficiently high to screen the interior be built along the station road to the north—the principal entrance to the town,—other cheap screens of bamboo trellis work or of corrugated iron sheets being set up to the east and west. This is the least that the public expects from a rich and great Municipality that has planted this eyesore at the gate of its nearest health-resort.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, June 9.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. C. PERKINS is transferred from the 18th Madras Infantry to the 42nd Gurkhas.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. B. HALIDAY, Indian Medical Service, is about to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT A. C. STEWART, Corps of Guides, is appointed Squadron Officer, and Lieutenant J. S. Hogel, permanent Wing Officer.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant E. J. Christie, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, from 11th June to 6th August next.

LIEUTENANT G. G. LOCH, 3rd Bombay Infantry, has resigned the Staff Corps and joins the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots pending further orders.

MAJOR H. W. E. GEORGES, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and Captain F. J. Nelson, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are permitted to return to duty.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Major A. C. Bruce, Royal Engineers, for 6 months; Captain E. T. Gastrell, Imperial Service Troops, for 4 months; Captain T. A. Kingston, 2-3rd Gurkhas, for 3 months; Captain F. H. Domenichetti, 28th Madras Infantry, up to 15th August; and Veterinary-Lieutenant H. T. Sawyer up to 28th October.

THE maxim "ne sutor ultra crepidam" is held in honour in the editorial office of "The Tailor and Cutter." Reviewing this year's Academy, the tailor-made journal wonders if some of the artists "were so busy that they could only daub a patch of black on for a coat, and leave the spectator to imagine where the pockets, buttons, seams, &c., were; and we could not help picturing the scene there would be if the tailor sent home his work in such an unfinished state." In the same spirit, a botanist might condemn a landscape, on the ground that the artist, with gross carelessness, had represented a tuft of "Mimulosa Microscopiflora" ebracteate inflorescence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. bottle.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MILITARY ASYLUM.

THE present paper, being the tenth of the series, treats of the Military Asylum founded by the Society.

The Society, from its commencement, paid special attention to the children of soldiers who, they found, were very distressing objects of charity; and the more the Committee became acquainted with their condition they were convinced that effectual measures should be adopted to ameliorate their condition. Their first step was to take the supervision of the Regimental schools under their care, and provide education not only for boys and girls, but for men also, supplying them with reading books, &c. But there were often cases in which the charity was solicited with pressing needs. Motherless children, for whom the father could not otherwise suitably provide for; fatherless, whom a destitute and ignorant mother was unable to support and provide education for, most of them being considered unfit for giving a good training and exercise home influences, some being half caste, ignorant natives of the lowest classes, whom it was considered very desirable to relieve of the charge of their children; and the last, but not the least, were those who, unfortunately from circumstances, were by their parents subjected and surrounded with the disgraceful concomitants of barrack life, where vice and debauchery stared them in the face at every step in their most naked conditions. Again, those soldiers of the Kings' regiments, who had either by marriage with native women in this country or otherwise, reared up young families, but who, on their departure for Europe, were not permitted to take their families with them, and who were thus forcibly abandoned to the mercy of the world. The Society were called upon to relieve such cases, and they willingly provided for them as far as the means at their disposal allowed. At that time several of the regiments subscribed to the funds of the Society very handsomely, and in consideration of such support, the Society relieved all cases brought to their notice from such regiments. On the other hand, some of the corps and its officers gave very little support or none at all, while they looked to the Society to relieve their needy cases all the same. To overcome this anomaly and to give better advantages to soldiers and their officers by interesting them in the institution, the Committee proposed to Government their willingness to establish in connection with their Schools a Military Asylum for the children of British soldiers, of King's as well as Honourable Company's service, on the model of one established at Poonamali in the Madras Presidency. In accordance with a desire expressed by the Honourable Court of Directors in their letter of 14th March 1786, the Honourable the President in Council at Fort St. George recommended the establishment of an institution for the male orphans on the coast of Coromandel, where an establishment was already formed through the exertions of Lady Campbell for the education and maintenance of the female orphans. The provision was at first limited to 100 children, Government having undertaken to defray one-half of the expenses, the balance being made up by public subscriptions, and a public building called "Egmore Redoubt" was appropriated to the purpose. The success of the establishment might be judged of from the fact that a youth of 17 years of age, who was brought up in this asylum and apprenticed as a clerk in the Revenue Department, attended the Embassy to Tippoo Sultan when the Hostage princess were restored and went through a course of experiments in Natural Philosophy in the presence of the Sultan. After the Embassy had taken leave to return, this young lad was detained by the Sultan to instruct two of his Aiz-begs (Lords of Requests) in the use of an extensive and elegant Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus presented to him by the Madras Government. The Military Asylum was designed to bring home the advantages offered by the Society, and interest the soldiers in its welfare by enrolling them as members of the Asylum, securing a provision for their children in case of death or removal to Europe. The Poonamali one was for King's soldiers only, but the one proposed for Bombay was intended for both services; and the guarantee solicited from Government insuring the benefits held out to the soldiers and guaranteeing the Society from loss on account of the Asylum having been given on the 18th October 1820, on the recommendation of His Excellency Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief, the following rules were promulgated by General Order, dated 18th January 1821:—

Military Asylum under the Education Society, Bombay (for children of soldiers of his Majesty and the Honorable Company's service, who die or are removed to Europe under the guarantee of the Government of Bombay to the extent of securing its benefit to the children of all subscribers who shall have contributed to the institution either from its commencement or from their arrival in India to the date of their death or departure).—The Bombay Education Society engage to receive into the Central Schools, Bombay, the children of all subscribers who shall have contributed to the Society according to the following scale, either from the 1st January 1821 or afterwards within six months after their arrival in India, to the date of their death or departure.

2. The following is the scale of subscriptions:—

	Per month. Rs.	a.	Per annum. Rs.
Commander-in-Chief	12	0	144
General Officer	8	0	96
Field Officer	3	2	42
Captain	1	3	21
Subaltern	1	0	12
Sergents	0	2	6
Rank-and-File	0	1	3

3. The children admitted under these proposals are to be maintained and educated in the Central Schools, Bombay, subject to the rules and regulations of the institution.

4. Children of subscribers of an age to be admitted into the Schools, altho' the father be living and effective, may yet be admitted on a further monthly payment, the amount to be determined by the Committee according to circumstances.

The times allowed for commencing subscriptions was soon extended to twelve months, and its benefits were extended to warrant officers, viz., conductors, apothecaries, and hospital stewards of all ranks and grades. A scale of payment was fixed for children—and children under the age of five, who could not be received into schools, were otherwise provided for, being boarded out with respectable families. In 1840 the rules were altered by making the subscriptions from Commissioned Officers optional, and reducing the subscriptions from unmarried soldiers to a nominal amount (2 annas per month). As a further inducement, the soldiers, then in India, but who had neglected to commence their subscriptions in proper time, were allowed to become subscribers within a certain time. However, the soldier proved himself, as proverbially known, almost improvident as might be perceived from a statement prepared in 1845, which clearly showed that seven corps from which 44 orphans of which 13 were from one corps, were supported in Military Asylum, no help was received, while others contributed very disproportionately. One corps with 20 orphans contributed Rs. 33 a year. On the other hand, 2nd Queen's with 4 orphans, subscribed Rs. 779; and the 8th Foot, with 2 orphans, gave Rs. 756. On the whole, it was shown that towards the support of about 250 orphans the military population of the Presidency subscribed about Rs. 7,500, while at a modest estimate the cost to the Society would be about Rs. 50,000.

In 1864, the Society found itself in difficulties, and applied to Government to fulfil their guarantee and relieve them of their loss. The Society had silently worked for 44 years without resorting to the Government guarantee, and the Government did not see their way to acknowledge their liability for the past, but promised relief from that year. However, when the accounts were framed as directed by the Bombay Government on the lines proposed by them, they amounted to such a figure that the Government of India would not admit them, and after a long correspondence, repudiated their liability in 1869, and ordered the severance of the connexion of the Military Asylum with the Bombay Education Society and withdrawal of the children therein to some other Sanitarium. Nothing, however, was done towards providing for the Military children, and the institution was allowed to die a slow natural death by the abrogation of its rules, discontinuing fresh subscriptions and admissions under the old rules. The Government have not taken any steps even to enlarge the only one in this Presidency, "Aboo Lawrence Asylum" for soldiers' children. It was brought into existence by the late General Sir Henry Lawrence, who endowed it to a certain extent, with the grant made by the Bombay Education Society. It is not capable of holding more than 80 children at most, and the Society is still pressed with the maintenance of many soldiers' children (between seventy and eighty) who are supported at a monthly loss of about Rs. 1,300.

THE Queen, hearing that Mrs. Charlton, who is in her eighty-third year, had been at her Coronation, and was anxious to see Her Majesty during her Diamond Jubilee year, granted her (says the *World*) the entree at the last Drawing Room, so that she might receive her personally. The old lady, who walked with a stick, was very graciously received by the Queen, who gave her hand to Mrs. Charlton to kiss. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a seat is to be reserved at Buckingham Palace for Mrs. Charlton for the Jubilee procession. The Charltons, of Hesleyside, Northumberland, are one of the old Roman Catholic families of England. Mrs. Charlton, who, despite her age, takes great interest in all current events, retains her memory to a remarkable degree, and recollects seeing Her Majesty as Princess Victoria, when only fifteen, at a ball at York, dancing with the then Lord Morpeth.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

REGARDING the address from the Bombay Presidency Association for presentation to the Queen Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the *Indian Spectator* say:—"Among the host of addresses proposed to be sent to her Majesty on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the one by the Bombay Presidency Association must not be forgotten. It is a comprehensive little document, enumerating the changes that have taken place, in the moral, material and intellectual condition of the people during these sixty years. The leading authorities of the Bombay Presidency Association have shown in their address that they could not allow party politics to warp their judgment, to cool their sentiments of loyalty towards the Throne, or their gratitude towards England for what she has done for this country. Accordingly, we find in the address an unstinted approval of all that has been done during the last sixty years to ameliorate the condition of the people and better their lot in every sphere of life.

LOCAL MILLS AND IMPORTED LABOUR.

Speaking of the appointment of a committee by the Bombay Millowners Association to provide the local mills with imported labour, the *Indian Spectator* thinks Mr. J. N. Tata deserves the best thanks of the community for the efforts he has all along made in the matter, and which have so far been successful. Our contemporary writes: "The Bombay Millowners' Association have at last taken the initial step to provide the local mills with imported labour. Rupees three thousand have been voted for an experimental importation, and a committee has been formed to carry out this object. Our leading millowners have each undertaken to take up five families, not exceeding twenty-five workers. This is doing the thing in right earnest, and we wish the millowners every success in their new enterprise. Importation of outside labour for our Bombay mills will not, as we have often said before, benefit the local industry alone, but it will, in course of time, exert a healthy influence on all concerned. While it relieves the mills of undue burdens and averts the hampering of their legitimate gowth, it will make the present class of labourers more honest and thrifty, and above all, go a great way towards solving a question of national importance, *viz.*, lessening the pressure on the soil in congested districts. The point of particular interest in the Millowners' resolution is the unanimity with which they have voted for it, and the simultaneous experiment that is to be tried of imported labour in the different Bombay mills. This ought to insure success, for without united efforts such a scheme could hardly prosper."

A NOTE OF ALARM.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* sounds a note of alarm that, with the exit of the plague, cholera is entering the city:—"As if we have had not enough of the epidemic, cholera is making its appearance in our city slowly but steadily, and the number of deaths from that disease is increasing every day. It was only the other day that we remarked that the time was drawing nigh for us to have a sigh of relief at the disappearance of the plague; but it seems the disappearance of one epidemic is to be the advent of another. The experience gained during the prevalence of the plague is a sufficient warning to the Health Department against negligence or carelessness in the future, and we hope those responsible for the health of the city will lose no time in taking active measure in the direction of checking the spread of cholera. The disease, if it once gains a footing, will perhaps spread with greater rapidity than the plague and may count its victims by the hundreds."

MR. BHOWNUGGREE, MR. MEHTA, AND MR. WACHA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—"Mr. G. Subramania Iyer writing from London observes with reference to our countryman Mr. Bhownuggree that he complained to him that the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was jealous of him and said that the hostile reception he had while in India was due to this fact. Mr. Bhownuggree admitted Mr. Wacha's ability and said he was the only competent Indian who could give any evidence worth having before the Expenditure Commission. Mr. Bhownuggree knew nothing of Mr. Gokahle whose evidence was so good and exhaustive. He was working, Mr. Bhownuggree said, for the good of India according to his light and understanding, and could not help getting into Parliament when he had the opportunity of doing so."

A WORD FOR THE NATIVE CRITIC.

The *Indian Spectator*, referring to the sad case of Mr. H. H. Priest, Commissioner of Jabalpur, remarks: "In the late Mr. H. H. Priest, C.S., Commissioner of Jabalpur, we find a fresh instance of devotion to public duty under very adverse circumstances. Suffering from a heavy domestic affliction, and with his health otherwise seriously impaired, Mr. Priest went on working at his post till, on visiting some district stricken by cholera, he caught the disease and died. Death was, perhaps, a relief to this overworked victim; there are many others of his class, who work themselves almost to death, and yet go on working without hope of relief in time. If the native critic complains now and then of the vagaries of the easy-going Civilian Bahadur, he is never unwilling to give credit to officials like Mr. Priest, however much he may differ from them in some respects."

WHAT INDIA MOST URGENTLY NEEDS TO-DAY

The *Indian Spectator* notices the leaflet in which Dr. Pulney Andy, of Madras, advices native Associations to leave the old war-cries of popular representation in the Legislative Councils, fixity of land tenures, a Royal Commission, &c., to take care of themselves for the present, and to ask Her Majesty, as a special mark of favour on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee for recognising the people of India as amalgamated with British subjects thoroughout the British Empire. One contemporary then observes: "Whether our Associations will consent to abandon their time-honoured programme, we cannot say. But it may be observed in favour of Dr. Andy's suggestion, that it would be both an act of justice and fair-play towards the Indian to be considered a member of the Empire equally with the Englishman. In a sense, this would be a greater and far more valuable concession than the whole of the Congress programme put together. As to the return of Indian members of provincial Legislative Councils to Parliament, we are afraid the days of a federal House of Commons are yet far off. In the meanwhile, let us be content with small reforms, and pray that we may be granted rights—rather that our rights be recognised and respected—as members of one Empire and subjects of one Queen. What India most urgently needs to-day, is that her efforts for moral, social and material progress be not rudely checked."

ROWDY SPIRIT EVINCED BY NATIVE STUDENTS.

In commenting on the rowdy spirit evinced recently by certain students at Lahore, the *Rast Goftar* states: "It was only very recently that we descanted on the indiscriminate dissemination of high class education among the Indians without any regard being had for their moral and social advancement. It cannot be denied that the amelioration of the condition of India does not lie in high class education so much as in the technical or industrial education of the masses. In a country where the universal custom of a son following the calling or profession of his father and ancestors is in vogue, it becomes not only anomalous but positively dangerous to break through such traditions and endeavour to impart high-class education to those who would have been following some humble ancestral pursuits were it not for the fact that the British Government had established institutions, where not only primary but high class education could be had for a song. The precious boon is scarcely estimated at its true worth, with the result that the lower classes of the people who have little or nothing of moral or religious education imparted in their infancy, become in course of time indifferent citizens who take a sort of grim delight opposing law and authority and are prone to be thorns in the sides of those who have been the means of conferring the blessing of high class education upon them. One can scarcely forget the disgraceful conduct of some of our students, who, a few years ago hissed and hooted Dr. Wordsworth, as well as the behaviour of those who acted in a similarly disrespectful manner towards Dr. Bhandarkar. The rowdy spirit evinced only the other day by the students at a public meeting at Lahore affords yet another instance of their base ingratitude against the Government, who have granted them the inestimable boon of high class education." The *Subodha Patrika* writes: "The conduct of the students of Lahore who created a disturbance at the public meeting held there the other day in honor of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, deserves to be characterised in but one way—it was simply disgraceful. Students as such can have no right to say what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee in a fitting manner and it is a most pitiable sign of the times that discreditable scenes such as the one Lahore recently witnessed are not infrequent in this country." The *Gujerati*, however, is of a different opinion and says: "As the conduct of students at the Lahore meeting has been seized as an occasion for pronouncing a sweeping condemnation upon the Indian students in general, it becomes necessary to speak with greater candour than would have been otherwise necessary. If the people of India wished to present addresses to the Queen or erect memorials, they should have been left to themselves completely without any interference from the officials in strict accordance with the Viceroy's declaration upon the subject. When an unjust and a sweeping attack is made against the whole lot of Indian students, it becomes necessary to warn those who indulge in such reckless denunciation. The object which the loyal oppositionists at Lahore had in view was eminently humane, and if the method adopted by them for enforcing compliance with their wish was not altogether satisfactory, those who wanted to carry out their pet but unpopular project in defiance of strong feeling are not less open to blame than those who have been held up to public odium and ridicule."

LORD HARRIS and Sir E. Monson represented the Queen and the Prince of Wales at the funerals of the Duchess d'Alencon and the Duc d'Aumale in Paris this week.—It is reported from Odessa that the Siamese army is to be reorganised by Russian officers.

FACTS ABOUT THE ATMOSPHERE.

UNTIL comparatively recent years the study of the atmosphere was much neglected. But this reproach—for surely reproach it was—is now being wiped out. We need go no further for proof of this than to "The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere." By Douglas Archibald, M.A., Fellow and Sometime Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society of London. (George Newnes, Limited.) Its author has gathered up a host of singularly interesting facts concerning the atmosphere and the laws which govern its conditions, and presents them in a readable and attractive form. We have chapters on the origin and height of the atmosphere, its nature, composition, pressure, temperature, circulation, and on its cyclones, sounds, colours, and so on. A few extracts culled at random will give, perhaps, the best idea of the character of the work.

THE HEIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

It will probably surprise some people to learn that the height of our atmosphere has never been measured. Indeed, we are absurdly ignorant of the condition of the atmosphere a few miles overhead owing to the difficulty of exploring it:

The highest ascent made by man up mountains is believed to be that of Zurbriggen on Aconcagua, when he reached about 24,000 feet, or a little over four miles, while the highest in a balloon was that made by Dr. Berson, of Berlin, who in 1894 ascended to a height of 30,000 feet. Some years ago, in 1862, Glaisher and Coxwell made a memorable ascent over Wolverhampton, when they became unconscious at 29,000 feet, after which they were supposed to have ascended for a short time to nearly 37,000 feet, but in Dr. Berson's case, by inhaling oxygen he was able to observe his instruments and carefully note the conditions around him.

Six miles is probably the limit to which man will ever care to ascend into the atmosphere. For permanent habitation it is found to be prejudicial to live at a greater height than 15,000 feet.

THE DUST WE BREATHE.

In discussing the nature and composition of the atmosphere, Mr. Archibald mentions the important role that dust plays as one of its constituents. The atmosphere, especially in its own lower parts over land, contains thousands of particles of the finest dust, the presence of which is, it seems, necessary to the formation of rain:

A recent series of observations by Mr. E. D. Fridlander, taken in various parts of the world, showed that these tiny dust particles are found in the lower atmospheric strata right out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean as well as on land, and especially in towns. They are, however, less numerous at sea, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. . . As low a value as 210 was found in the Indian Ocean after rain. On the other hand, over land areas the number frequently rises to 3,000 or 4,000 per cent. In large towns, such as Edinburgh, Paris, and London, where the products of animal and fuel and combustion enter the atmosphere in large quantities, the lower atmosphere is so polluted that in some cases as much as 150,000 dust particles in a single cubic centimetre have been counted.

These dust particles, by their scattering action on the small waves of light at the violet end of the spectrum, have been shown by Lord Rayleigh to be the cause of the blue sky, while its gradual deepening into black as we ascend is the result of their gradual diminution in number.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

We have all experience of this, and many of us are no doubt aware that a constant diminution of the temperature of the atmosphere takes place as we ascend from the earth's surface:

From Glaisher's balloon ascents the rate begins quite near the surface at about 7 degrees in very 140 feet, and finally diminishes to 1 degree in every 400 feet at 10,000 feet, the entire diminution of temperature from sea-level up to 10,000 feet being 34 degrees, or 1 degree in 300 feet. If therefore we take the temperature of London to be about 50 degrees on the mean of the year, a temperature of freezing point, or in other words the snow line, would be reached at an elevation of 4,500 feet, or a little above Ben Nevis in the free atmosphere (the mean temperature at the top of Ben Nevis is about 30½ degrees F.).

The reason why we have no perpetual snows in these islands is because we have no mountains above this level. The coldest place in the world is Werkojansk. In January the mean temperature there is 55deg. F. below zero, while all the year round the temperature is only 5deg. above zero. There is no need for punkahs there.

THE COLOURS OF SUNLIGHT.

The laws which determine the passage of the sun's heat and light through the atmosphere present problems which are yet only partially solved. But some facts are clear enough. For instance:

The red colours at sunset are due to the fact that the sun's rays, before they reach our eyes in this position, pass through a thickness of atmosphere about 900 miles instead of 50 miles when overhead. The blue rays, in consequence, are nearly all filtered out, and nothing is left but the longer waves as the red end of the prismatic spectrum. The red colour of the sun when seen through a fog is due to a like excess of absorption and scattering of blue rays by the particles of fog. Similarly, the blue colour of the sky when the sun is high upin the heavens is explained by Lord Rayleigh to be due to these missing blue rays.

Scattered mostly at right angles to the direction of the sun's rays, these spurned rays reach us from all parts of the sky, and show up blue against what would in their absence be the black background of space.

THE SOUNDS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

In a chapter on this subject Mr. Archibald gives some curious information. As regards echoes, for instance, we learn that to catch the last word distinctly the reflecting surface must be at least 110ft. away. A full sentence requires a much greater distance. A dome-shaped roof often produces a multiple echo:

In buildings of a paraboloid form, such as the Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Utah, the slightest sound, such as a pin dropped at one end of the building, can be heard near a certain point at the other end. Yet this building can seat 11,609 people. The Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's is another example of the same kind. In the first case the sound waves are all reflected towards the same point, and therefore reinforce each other enough to render their continued effect audible. In the latter, their continued reflection between the walls of the gallery prevents the loss they would usually experience by spreading out in all directions.

Thunder can be heard at thirty miles, explosions at 100 miles or over. The eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 was heard 3,000 miles away. But more interesting still is the fact that by this eruption large air waves were propagated which expanded in circles until they girded the earth, and then converged upon the antipodes of Krakatoa, whence they were reflected back again to Krakatoa, and so on no less than seven times!

A FEW weeks hence will be celebrated the centenary of Burke's death at Beaconsfield, on July 9, 1897. He had purchased Gregories, since named Butler's Court, in that parish, some thirty years before, from the Waller family, who lived at Hall Barns. It is at his country home, observes his latest biographer, John Morley, that we like best to think of Burke. There, dispensing his manifold charities, and amused with his farm, he was happier than anywhere else, and happiest when his house was full of guests, amongst them being the members of the Club, who used to meet at the Turk's Head in Gerrard-street, Soho. In accordance with his own wish, he lies, together with his brother and his beloved son, in the churchyard of the still oldfashioned little town, where is also the grave of Waller, the poet. His widow sold Butler's Court, which was burnt down soon after her death in 1812; the stables remain, and some grass-grown hillocks mark the site of the house, whereof views may be seen in the King's Library, British Museum. Of Burke's homes in London, one may point with certainty to the house, No. 37, near to Dryden's in Gerrard-street, as well as to Nos. 6 and 25, Duke-street, St. James's-square. Whilst lodging in the neighbouring Charles-street, he received the memorable letter from Crabbe to which he gave so ready and feeling a response. At an earlier period of his career, having come to London in 1750, and been admitted of the Middle Temple, he lived over Jacob Robinson's shop, at the Pope's Head, next to the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street; after his marriage, in 1756, he was in Wimpole-street; we follow him, eight years later, to Queen Anne-street. In December, 1766, he was returned member for Wendover, a borough represented by John Hampden in the first three Parliaments of Charles I.'s reign.

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THE BRITISH FIGHTING FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A MOST interesting Blue-book has just arrived in England from South Africa, setting forth the conclusions arrived at by the Special Commission which was appointed to consider the present system of internal defence of the Colony. The report is most exhaustive, and sets forth in detail the conclusions arrived at by the Commission and their recommendations for the improvement of the system. After a survey of defence legislation in the past, the Commission gives the strength of the present defence force, and then points out that the actual number of men which the Imperial authorites rely upon from the Colonial forces for the defence of the Cape Peninsula is about 4,000. The memorandum from the general officer commanding in South Africa asks for 780 garrison artillery and 2,200 infantry; besides this, mounted artillery, mounted infantry, and medical staff are required, which bring the total to over 4,000. After considering the needs of Cape Town, the eastern ports, East London and Port Elizabeth, and the requirements of the inland and frontier towns, the Commission come to the conclusion that, including the Cape Mounted Riflemen, the active defensive force of the Colony should consist of about 11,500 men, so equipped and organised as to be able to take the field with necessary promptitude. It is also pointed out that Port Elizabeth and East London require the provision of such defences as will suffice to ensure their safety from possible attacks by hostile cruisers.

PARTLY PERMANENT, PARTLY VOLUNTEER.

After considering various schemes, the Commission decided that the force to be raised by the Colony should be partly a paid permanent force, and partly a voluntary force receiving a specified bonus annually; the old burgher force, to service in which every male between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable, being retained as a final reserve force. The Active Defence Force is to be raised by voluntary enlistment, save only in such cases as any particular district is unable to furnish its quota; the Commission then recommends that the ballot should be put in force among the white male inhabitants of that particular military district, the whole Colony for such purposes being divided into five districts. It is also proposed that Imperial military officers should be largely employed, the command of each district being entrusted to them, and adjutants and other staff officers drawn from the Imperial Army. It is also pointed out in connection with the question of the appointment of a commandant-general that "there are two important points of Colonial defence, the one the defence of the Peninsula, or any other portion of the country, from outside invasion; the other the suppression of native rebellions, such as the present one in Bechuanaland. In the one case, such an invasion would not only be a hostile entry into the Cape of Good Hope, but it would be a violation of an integral portion of the British Empire, and as such would be dealt with by the Imperial authorities and under the direction of the general commanding Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, so that the commandant-general, if such an officer existed, would merely be placed on the staff of the general officer referred to. Again, in he second place, should native rebellions arise, the Commissioners are of opinion that the officer commanding the permanent forces of the Colony, viz. the Cape Mounted Riflemen, whose whole time is devoted to watching for native outbreaks, should at least have command of the Colonial forces in order to suppress such risings." It is accordingly proposed to divide the whole Colony into five military districts, the headquarters being at (i.) Cape Town, (ii.) Port Elizabeth, (iii.) East London, (iv.) Umtata, (v.) Kimberley.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The force for each district will be thus apportioned: (i.) Headquarter Staff, 5; Permanent Staff, 23; Garrison Artillery, 800; Field Artillery, 162; Mounted Infantry, 150; Infantry, 1,860, Medical Staff Corps, 140; Rifle Clubs, 200; Reserve, 830. Total 4,170. (ii.) Permanent Staff, 14; Mounted Infantry, 100; Infantry, 1,450; Medical Staff Corps, 50; Rifle Clubs, 200; Reserve, 555. Total, 2,370. (iii.) Permanent Staff, 10; Field Artillery 99; Mounted Infantry, 250; Infantry, 550; Medical Staff Corps, 100; Rifle Clubs, 330; Reserve, 315. Total, 1,654. (iv.) Permanent Staff, 1; Cape Mounted Riflemen, 770; Field Artillery, 100; Mounted Infantry, 100; Medical Staff Corps, 17; Rifle Clubs, 770; Reserve, 30. Total 1,788. (v.) Permanent Staff, 8; Field Artillery, 90; Mounted Infantry, 250; Infantry 550; Medical Staff Corps, 50; Rifle Clubs, 100; Reserve, 329. Total, 1,377—making a grand total of 11,368.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

As regards arms, the Commission recommends that except for the Cape Mounted Riflemen and the artillery and native levies, it should be the Lee-Enfield magazine rifle. The advantages of this are thus summed up: (1) It is the arm in use by the Imperial forces, hence the interchangeability and ready source of supply both of arms and amunition is ensured. (2) Its ammunition is so light that an infantry soldier can now carry 150 rounds, against 70 of Martini-Henry ammunition. (3) Its accuracy is greater. (4) Its trajectory is so flat that a shot aimed point-blank at a man's head up to 500 yard's range would strike him on the body or legs. (5) It is capable of magazine fire. Its greatest objection is its want of stopping power. Appendix F of the report contains many opinions on the efficacy of the Lee-Metford as compared with the Martini. Messrs. Colenbrander and Niekerk, both of whom did excellent service during the Rhodesian revolt, both prefer the Martini, and Mr. Selous leans to the same opinion, as also does Captain Nicholson. It is, however, rightly pointed out that the recoil of the Martini is so great that after firing a few rounds a man's shoulder is so bruised that he must flinch and spoil his aim. It is further decided to arm Mounted Infantry with rifles, while the Cape Mounted Riflemen are to be armed with the Lee-Enfield magazine carbine, the artillery with the Martini-Enfield carbine, and the native levies with converted Martini-Enfield rifles. The number of arms to be kept is one per head of the active defence force and 6,000 reserve in each military district. Five hundred rounds of ammunition per arm is to be kept in stock, in addition to a supply for practice. Fourteen machine guns are also to be divided between seven specified corps. It will thus be seen that the colonial authorities have the benefit of a good scheme of defence, and it is unfortunate that the exigencies of the present session will not permit of the scheme being adopted this year. The distribution of the Imperial troops in various towns of the colony will also conduce to the efficiency of the colonial forces, as the colonial and Imperial troops will be able to manœuvre together more frequently than has latterly been the case.

DR. CONAN DOYLE'S NAPOLEON.

REVIEWING the newly published book, "Uncle Bernac," a Memory of the Empire, by Dr. Conan Doyle, the *Chronicle* says:—

In "Uncle Bernac" the opening chapters, when Louis de Laval flees from England and joins the army of the Emperor at Boulogne, are in the finest spirit of adventure. Never, possibly, has Dr. Doyle written anything more engrossing or more rousing than the scene upon the Salt Marshes near Boulogne, when Laval comes to the tumble down cottage and stumbles upon the home of the conspirators. So natural and easy is the sequence of event and consequence that conviction is unquestioned. We live with Laval through those hours of terror. The great hand of the giant Toussac seems upon our throat. We wait to hear the sharp "snick" which shall tell that the monster's thumb has dislocated the neck of the unwilling refugee. The impression of time is so finely conveyed that, while we have read but seventy pages of the book, we seem to have known Laval for many a day. Just as the night was a year of time to him, so it is to the reader. When we quit the cottage with him and journey to the house of Uncle Bernac, when we meet Sibylle there, the promise of pure romance runs high. If there be any charges rightly to be laid against the book, it is that this promise is never redeemed. The moment we come to the camp of the Emperor, the persons who played upon the Salt Marshes are forgotten. Sibylle and her lover, old Bernac and his infamies, they stand aside that we may see the little man in the grey coat. The narrative fritters away, is lost in the dust of the new road.

Dr. Doyle has then to justify himself, not only for tricking the breathless man (whom he hid in a cupboard at the cottage), but for that which the hypercritical might well deem an offence against the first principles of his art. If we were asked, has this justification been made good? we should answer unhesitatingly yes. Though we may regret that the first of our romancers, having chosen so vast a subject, should be content to treat it as an interlude to a narrative of no surpassing merit, nevertheless we must hasten to admit the excellence of that interlude. Dr. Doyle has squeezed the facts upon his shapely palette, and therefrom has taken this brilliant colour scheme. Minute as are the squares which he puts into his window, the whole is a picture which is like nothing else he has designed—the picture we have looked for, the Napoleon of the novelist. No line of reminiscence, however obscure, seems to have escaped the romancer in his quest of material for this monument to the Empire. His Napoleon never disappoints us by forgetting those things which corrected history demands that he shall do. Here is the man who stands for France "just as Frederick the Second stood for Prussia":—

"I will make her the great Power of the world, so that every monarch in Europe will find it necessary to keep a palace in Paris, and they will all come to hold the train at the coronation of my descendants." A spasm of pain passed suddenly over his face. "My God! for whom am I building? Who will be my descendants?" I heard him mutter, and he passed his hand over his forehead.

"Do they seem frightened in England about my approaching invasion?" he asked, suddenly. "Have you heard them express fears lest I cross the Channel?"

I was forced in truth to say that the only fears which I ever heard expressed were lest he should not get across.

"The soldiers are very jealous that the sailors should always have the honour," said I.

"But they have a very small army."

"Nearly every man is a volunteer, sire."

"Pooh, conscripts," he cried, and made a motion with his hands as if to sweep them from before him. "I will land with a hundred thousand men in Kent or in Sussex. I will fight a great battle, which I will win with the loss of ten thousand men. On the third day I shall be in London, I will seize the statesmen, the bankers, the merchants, the newspaper men. I will impose an indemnity of a hundred millions of their pounds. I will favour the poor at the expense of the rich, and so I shall have a party. I will detach Scotland and Ireland by giving them constitutions which will put them in a superior condition to England. Thus I will sow dissensions everywhere. Then, as a price for leaving the island, I will claim their fleet and their colonies. In this way I shall secure the command of the world to France for at least a century to come."

Following quick upon these schemes of empire come the pictures of the man. Dr. Doyle has chosen the camp of the Army of England in the year 1805; it may be because the inaction of that camp permits him to give us a Napoleon of many moods. Now it is the autocrat, almost the bully; now it is the libertine, and silk skirts rustle behind the curtains of the antechamber. All the gestures we look for are to be observed in their turn. Twice in the first scene is the ear of Monsieur de Laval honoured by the fingers of the Emperor. Borel, the cook, waits at the door of the tent to tell us that he is putting down the eighth fowl, since one must always be upon the point of browning lest the Emperor break off to cry for dinner—that dinner which was any time, that feast of the animal awakened to hunger, yet of a man who cared not what he ate. Or, again, we stand amazed to remember those brain-cells in each of which such a treasury of fact lay ready to hand—fact of vast import, or the veriest triviality which should have been the concern of kitchenmaids. Take, for example, this scene at the reception of the Empress. It will serve to illustrate the countless fine touches with which Dr. Doyle has touched in this insurpassable portrait. The Emperor is making the tour of the room. The women hold their breath, asking, "Who next?"

"Well madame," said he to the nearest of them, "I hope you are behaving rather better. When last I heard from Paris your doings were furnishing the Quartier Saint-Germain with a good deal of amusement and gossip."

"I beg that your Majesty will explain what you mean," said she with spirit.

"They have coupled your name with that of Colonel Lassalle."

"It is a foul calumny, Sire."

"Very possible, but it is awkward when so many calumnies cluster round one person. You are certainly a most unfortunate lady in that respect. You had a scandal once before with General Rapp's aide-de-camp. This must come to an end. What is your name?" he continued, turning to another.

"Mademoiselle de Perigord."

"Your age?"

"Twenty."

"You are very thin, and your elbows are red. My God! Madame Boismaison, are we never to see anything but this same grey gown and the red turban with the diamond crescent!"

"I have never worn it before, Sire."

"Then you had another the same, for I am weary of the sight of it. Let me never see you in it again."

"Uncle Bernac" is, for a truth, Dr. Doyle's Napoleon. We cannot criticise it from any other point of view, nor do we desire to do so. Viewed as a picture of the little man in the grey coat it must take rank before anything he has written. The fascination of it is extraordinary. It reaches everywhere a high literary level.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

477-96—Mooljee and R—Sawitribai vs. Jugonath Ramjee and others—K D Shroff.

560-96—Daphtary and F—Damodhar Jagonnath and others vs Savitribai and others—Muljee and R, and K D Shroff—Part heard.

279-95—M H Khan—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J Peace.—Part heard.

517-95—Maganlal and R—Rameoover Mamraj and others vs Cheoorabhooj Bhagirathbenal and others.

501-91—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Abboobaker vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace, and In person.

300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and others vs Kazie Mahomed Mya bin Kaza Dada Miya—Tyabjee D and Co.

529-98—Edgelow and G—Hassam Hajee Musa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.

160-96—Hiralal M and M—Sarlonmal Jugganauth and others vs John George Kerman and another.

81-96—Chalk W and S—Keshaw Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and C M and M.

230-96—Wadia and G—Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others vs Latifabai and others—Ardeshir H and D, and M H Khan.

437-96—Janardhan and A—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor—Ardeshir H. and D.

678 96—In person—Ganoo Vithoojee Dhanawde and others vs Rajaram Vithajee Patel Tambay—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

56-97—Crawford B and Co—John Henry Huntington vs George Cotton and others—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

416-96—M N Saklatwalla—Thakursey Dhunjee and others vs Soonderdas Ludha and others—Janardhan and A—and In person—Part heard.

29-97—In person—Tooljeram Gulabdas vs Archibald George Almond—Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Reports.

75-96—In person—Ramcharan Sewlal vs Sookhlal Kanjee.

432-91—Pestonjee R a d K—Shapurjee Jeevanjee vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others—Ardeshir H and D., Little and Co. and Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

621-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katruck and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S.

452-91—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lukmidas and another—Framjee M and M.

655-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shri krishna Moroba and others—Payne G and S.

637-96—Brown and M—Salomon Saleh Sassoon vs Sassoon J David—Maganlal and R.

660-96—Sorabjee and J—Madha Karamsi vs Memon Hasum Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—6 bales skins, V Mahomedbhoy and Co; 31 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales hides and 3 bales skins, K Shurriff and Co; 10 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 40 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 57 bales gunny rags, V Cutchra; 20 cwt deer horns, M Mahomed and Co; 3 cases nutmeg, K Shuriff and Co; 61 cwt old rubber, H J Dixon; 6 cwt condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 121 chests tea, Grindlay Groom and Co; 78 cwt coirfibre, C Khetsee and Co; 209 cwt coirfibre, and 50 cwt coir yarn D Manockjee and Co; 225 cwt coir yarns, John Grave and Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co: 7 cases wax, M Lalljee; 3 cwt ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 45 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Coromandel s—9 bales woollen carpets, and 2 bales curtains, S J Tellery and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—650 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Dido s—155 bales cotton, and 14,062 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 25 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Gisela s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

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Mirzapore s—5 chests opium, M M Essabhoy; 11 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 72 cwt genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee and Co; 6 bundles genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 44 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 24 chests opium, A Allarackia and Co; 17 chests opium, M Byramjee; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 48 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 13 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 15 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, P C Keeka and Co; 10 chests opium, P F Talati; 14 cwt genda horns, 1 case saffron, M M Essabhoy; 5 cwt ivory, and 5 cwt moyeteeth, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

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Mirzapore s—82 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 69 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, Nanjibhoy Meanee; 44 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium, Hiralel Ramgopal; 59 chests opium, N J Abraham; 17 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 24 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 33 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 26 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

COLONEL JOHN HAY'S Pike County Ballads are, perhaps, better known here than are the rest of his writings. There will, however, be a fuller representation of his pen in the two volumes to be issued early in June by Mr. Lane. English people will have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the new American Ambassador as a prose author. His Castilian Days are sketches of Spain, where he lived in his younger days of diplomacy. This volume like the accompanying one of Poems, has been daintily bound in green, with gold figuring.

Lives of General Grant and General Lee are to be included in the Heroes of the Nations Series. That of Grant is by Colonel Church, a well-known American writer on military affairs. Mr. H. A. White, of Washington, is the author of the memoir dealing with Lee. These books will do more than tell the stories of two soldiers who made history. They will also be contributions from different points of view to the history of the American Civil War and its results.

Wilkie Collins was, perhaps, hardly in the first rank of English novelists, but his popularity endures. There is testimony to this in the fact that a reprint of his story Man and Wife is being prepared by Messrs. Chatto. It will be a handsome volume at three and sixpence. Of the novelist's stories Man and Wife stands third in the favour of readers today. The Moonstone takes first place, and The Woman in White makes a good second.

Rolf Boldrewood's new novel promises a fresh note for it pictures the impressions made on the mind of a born Australian by a visit to England. It must not be supposed that this implies a dry volume ; far from it. The hero has plenty of romantic adventures, and the impressions of the Mother Country are simply fitted into these. Indeed, the novel ends with a double bridal, and that could hardly be if romance were lacking. Rolf Boldrewood endeavours in one part of the book to indicate the picture which Ireland makes to the Australian visitor. Messrs. Macmillan will immediately publish My Run Home, as the novel is named.

Mr. G. H. Putnam has been re-writing his well-known little, Authors and Publishers. It is to use his own words, a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature. In an introduction Mr. Putnam alludes to the grievances which authors are supposed to entertain against publishers. He fancies that the subject has been rather exaggerated. Taking all the evidence, he is hardly inclined to admit that the balance of any misdeed-account would be against the publishers.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish a book, which includes a poem by Mr. William Watson and a cartoon by Mr. Walter Crane. The volume is designed to afford a key not only to the causes and the possible consequences of the Græco-Turkish war, but also to the larger developments and the wider issues of the Eastern Question. It is from the pen of Mr. G. H. Perris, and bis the tittle The Eastern Crisis of 1897 and a British Policy in the Near East. The first part deals with the attitude of Great Britain to the other Powers and of these to Turkey up to the Cretan crisis. The second part narrates the subsequent course of events in Crete, and a third section summaries the facts of the war and sets out certain general conclusions.

Mr. Heinemann will issue at once the new novel by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Soldiers of Fortune. It is a story of hazardous adventure amid wild scenes with a silken lining of New York society life. The new translation of Edmond About's King of the Mountains, which Mr. Heinemann has in the press, is also nearly ready. This story is one of Greece, which About visited in 1852. No doubt things have changed a good deal since he drew the King of the Mountains, but time has in no wise spoiled the vigour and power of the story. Mr. Lang makes a little comparison between the Greece of 1852 and the Highland Scotland of the Jacobite days.

The fourth part of the Encyclopædia of Sport, will deal exhaustively with cricket. The article is written by Mr. W J. Ford, of Cambridge and Middlesex, and there are contributions on special points by various authorities. For instance, Ranjitsinhji gives hints on batting, Mr. M. C. Kemp on wicket-keeping and Tom Richardson on bowling. Further, the number includes papers on coursing and coaching and the old sports of hunting with the cheetah and fishing with the cormorant are described. Mr. Frank Calderon has drawn a photogravure-plate illustrating coursing, and Mr. E. F. Caldwell provides other pictures. Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are the publishers.

M. Alfred Leconte, a Deputy, is about to issue a volume of verse—not the first by any means that he has published. Mysteres de Flore is to be the title. An important book, dealing with Russian commerce, La Russie Industrielle is in the Press. Its author, M. Maurice Verstraete, is in the French consular service. A beatifully illustrated edition of Guy-de Maupassant's masterpiece, Boule de Suif, is in preparation. The illustration will include eight wood engravings by Romagnot. A Life is in preparation of Arthur Rimbund, the poet. Rimbaud was an intimate friend of Paul Verlaine, with whom he spent some time in London. His career was a very strange one, and he met his death under circumstances to which a good deal of mystery still attaches. The author of his Life is M. Paterne Berrichon.

Mr. Marion Crawford has written a novel entitled A Rose of Yesterday. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Two Sinners is the title of a novel by Mrs. Thicknesse, the author of Egeria, which Mr. Downey is to publish. Later he will publish a story by Mr. F. C. Philips, having the title Poor Little Bella. Within a few days Messrs. Chatto will have ready Dr. Wills's novel, His Dead Past, and a volume, Rie's Diary, by a new writer, Miss Anne Coates. Messrs. Henry will begin the issue at once of a holiday library, to be called the Random Series. It will include a number of this firm's most popular publications in fiction. Mr. Alan St. Aubyn has written a story, The Wooing of May, which Messrs. White will shortly publish. They have also in prospect a new novel by Mr. Hume Nisbet. Curtis Yorke is just now writing a novel, Valentine, which Messrs. Jarrold will publish in the autumn. The fourth volume of the new edition of Lever is just ready—namely, Jack Hinton, with a portrait of Lever from a miniature by Sam Glover who was artist as well as author of Handy Andy.

Mr. T. F. Dale's book on polo, which Messrs. Constable will publish, is to be dedicated to Mr. John Watson, the great player. Mr. Bashfield's selection of Vasari's Lives of the Painters will be published in four volumes by Messrs. Bell. Seventy of the Lives are given. The June number of *Macmillan* will have a paper by Mr. David Hannay on Nelson and His Biographers, including no doubt his latest one—Captain Mahan. Messrs. Kegan Paul announce a volume of essays on religious subjects by the Rev. F. W. Aveling, Principal of Christ's College, Blackheath. It will be ready soon. Mr. Edward Whymper's handbook to Zermatt and the Matterhorn will be issued by Mr. Murray within the next few weeks. There are seventy illustrations in it and maps.

Shortly Messrs. Constable will have ready Mr. Frank Sykes's book of experiences With Plumer in Matabeleland. It describes the campaign against the Matabele as seen by a trooper of the rank and file who took part in it.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., who, it would seem are making aspeciality of naval literature, will in two or three weeks publish a work on English naval administration from the year of Navarino to 1892. The book is by the late Sir J. Henry Briggs, for many years Chief Clerk of the Admiralty. To say that the naval administration reached its nadir during the early part of the period described might, perhaps, be saying rather too much. The lowest depths were reached in the years preceding the Nelson age. But it was bad enough during some of the sixty-five years treated by Sir John Briggs. Readers of the forthcoming work will be interested in following the change from official incompetence and popular indifference to the present period of rapidly advancing efficiency and of national enthusiasm.

Very few memorials of the Queen's early years will equal in interest some that are to be published in the June number of The Lady's Realm. The number will contain some pictures of her while she was a child of between three and four years old, holiday making with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, at Ramsgate. The drawings were taken, in 1822, by Lady Elizabeth Heathcote, who was also at Ramsgate with her own little daughter. The two children played together. Lady Elizabeth Heathcote made use of her opportunity, and, after seventy-five years, the readers of the Realm will see what like the future Queen of England and Empress of India was while she played at queens and rode a seaside donkey. The publication, for the first time, of these pictures has been sanctioned by the Queen, to whom they have been submitted.

A large number of the most eminent scholars and preachers of the Church delivered the commemoration sermons at King's School, Canterbury, which are included in a volume about to be published by Messrs. Longmans. The sermons were preached in the Cathedral every Speech Day in the years 1887 to 1896. Among the preachers were Dr. Butler, of Trinity College, Cambridge ; Mr. Ottley, Principal of Pusey House ; Dr. Gibson, of Leeds (who took as his subject the Monastic Orders and our Public Schools); Dr. Wilson, Warden of Keble College ; Dean Farrar, and the Rev. Mosse Macdonald, Birmingham.—Mr. Ottley's Bampton Lectures for 1897 are also about to appear.

NOTICES.

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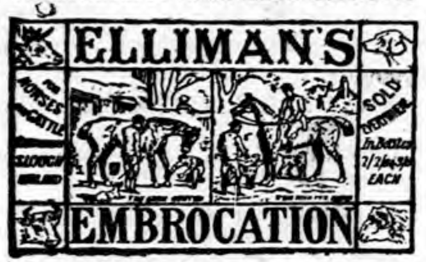

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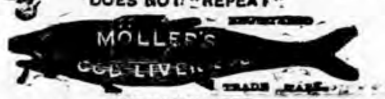

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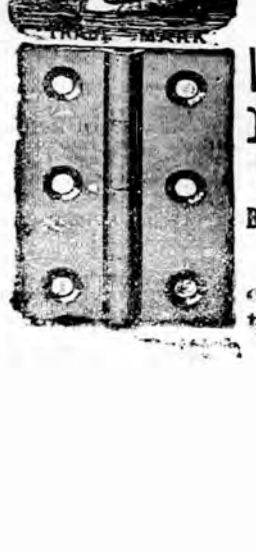

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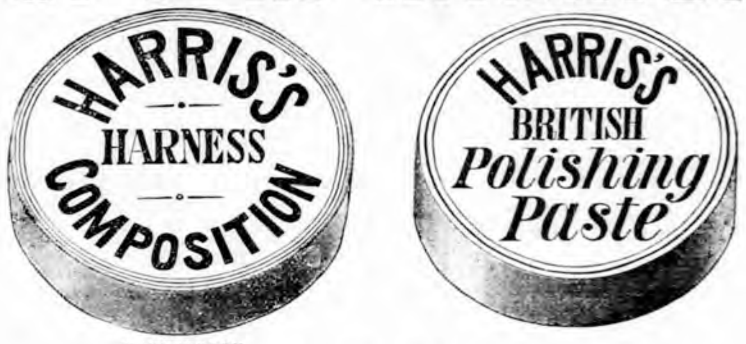
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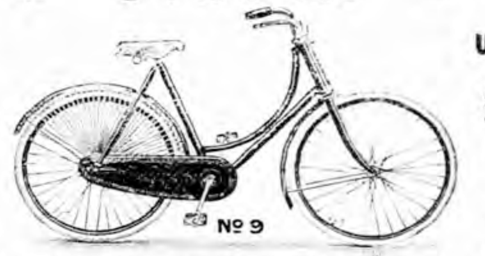

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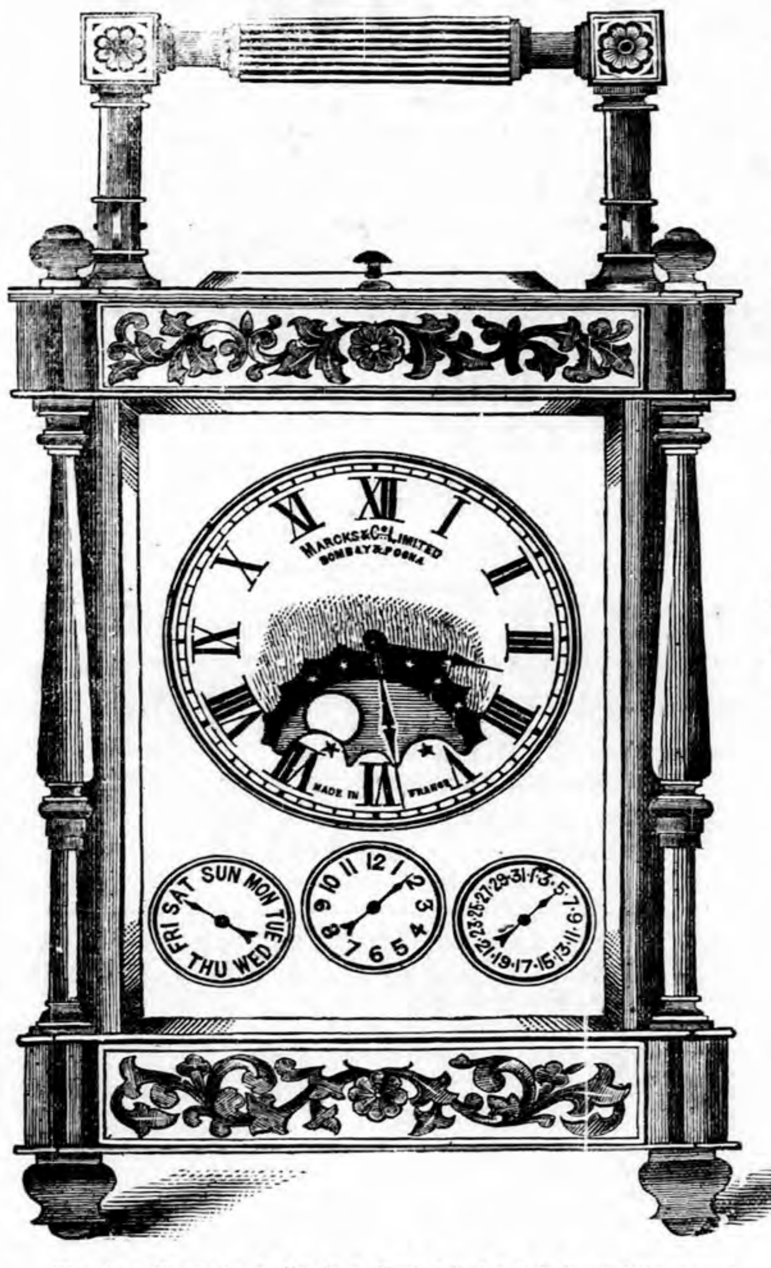

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.